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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EARL OF ST. VINCENT, ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE SQUADRON, &c. &c. WITH A PORTRAIT.

THE nobleman, whose memoirs form this article of our miscellany, is a highly proper subject for co-temporary biography. To display the worth and talents of a man who has so conspicuously served his country, cannot be thought in the smallest degree to partake of adulation. It is easy for such a character to know what posterity will say of him. There is nothing doubtful in his conduct: it is for no display of words—for no promises made, and still unperformed, that we extol him. Orators have their admirers, and those who make declarations are not without their believers: it is, however, upon deeds alone that we would erect a statue to the memory of one who has deserved well of his country. His escutcheon is fully emblazoned with zealous and heroic acts, and to adopt his own motto, it is thus—"That the sons of Britain may be sure of an enrolment among the great men which its soil has given birth to."

His sovereign, or with equal propriety, the senate, has taken care that something more than posthumous reward shall await him: a pension, therefore, as well as an earldom and barony, has been conferred on him. In all ages, and in all countries, this laudable practice has been adopted in some shape or other; for whether it were with coronets of gold, or with wreaths of oak-leaves, still it was a mark of public approbation and esteem, and it equally ennobled the possessor in the eyes of his fellow-citizens.

Perhaps the legislature can in no instance better display its patriotism and discernment, than in looking stedfastly for occasions to reward this class of worthies, on whom it may be said the salvation of England in a great measure depends. On them ought we chiefly to confide for preventing our implacable foe introducing his wooden horse, filled with armed men, into our citadel, and putting us, like the Trojans of old, to the sword, or carrying us away captive.

It has been both said and sung, that our *state pilot* "has weathered the storm." Woe to the governors of our isle if they think so! Woe to the people of it under such an infatuation.—We have read, however, of boisterous winds being bottled up or confined in caverns, and of their bursting forth to the great danger of those who least expected the explosion. We have, it is but too shrewdly feared, a navigation still to make through straits as dangerous as the Cyclades were to Æneas; and cool heads and strong hands are indispensibly necessary to guide us over the shallows, and through the deeps of the voyage. To adopt, then, less of metaphor, and more of plain reasoning: we are engaged in an arduous and expensive war: we want at once force and economy to resist the power of the enemy, and wear out his rage. Such as Lord St. Vincent, therefore, are the men to whom we should direct our eyes for the supply of that skill, and that prudence, which united, bid fairest for bringing the tempest-tost bark of England to a safe and proud anchorage.

John Jervis, now Lord St. Vincent, is the descendant of a very respectable, and truly ancient family in Staffordshire, which is traced from James Jervis, of Chatkill, in the above-named county, so long ago as the time of Henry VIII. This James had one of his sons settled at Ollerton, in Shropshire, the ancestor of that branch of which our hero is the fruit. His elder brother was a short time since living at Meaford, in the county of Stafford.—Their mother was Elizabeth, daughter of George Parker, esq. of Palk-hall, in the parish of Caverswale, Stafford, and sister to Sir Thomas Parker, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. On the 5th of June, 1783, our hero, then Captain Jervis, espoused his cousin Miss Martha,

daughter to the above-named Sir Thomas Parker, by whom he has no issue. His father, Swynfen Jervis, esq. was a barrister at law, and sometime counsel to the board of admiralty, and auditor of Greenwich hospital.

The son of whom we are speaking was, at one time, designed by his parents for the father's profession; but the offices held by that parent, naturally introducing his son to gentlemen connected with nautical affairs, it is no wonder that he contracted a penchant for a sailor's life. His first service at sea was on board the Gloucester, of 50 guns, sent on the Jamaica station with the broad pendant of the Hon. George Townshend. His entrance as a midshipman was about the end of the year 1748, a year, as well as several others which followed it, of profound peace; and on the 19th of February, 1755, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, in which capacity he had shortly after the good fortune to serve under that excellent officer Sir Charles Saunders. He accompanied this able commander in the expedition sent against Quebec at the commencement of the seven years war. This was a service, calculated by its difficulties and disappointments, to try the spirits and courage of a young seaman. He acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the commander, that he was at no great distance of time appointed to the Porcupine sloop; and this appointment was in due course of time confirmed by the admiralty.—About two years previously to his being made a commander, he was, upon the indisposition of Sir John Strachan, sent as acting captain on board that officer's ship, the Experiment, a post ship. This occurred under Sir Charles Saunders, who, in 1766, proceeded as second in command on the Mediterranean station, and a fortunate promotion it turned out to be; for falling in with a xebec under Moorish colours, though her crew were suspected to be chiefly French, he had an opportunity to display his skill and intrepidity. Captain Jervis, after his return to England, was directed to take the command of the Unicorn, till the 13th of October, 1768, when he was promoted to the rank of post-captain by commission, and given the command of the Gosport, of 40 guns. He was at the re-taking of St. John's, Newfoundland, from the French, and conveyed the trade home from Virginia. He continued in the Gosport till the end of the war, a period but little distinguished by the nature of the maritime service performed. Having remained some time on the home station, the captain was ordered to the Mediterranean: returning thence after the ratification of the treaty of peace, his ship was paid off, and he held no command from that time till the year 1769, when he was again ordered to his Mediterranean station, in the Alarm frigate, of 32 guns. In August, the next year, he entertained the Duke de Chablais, brother to the King of Sardinia, on board his ship, at Villa-Franca, who felt himself so gratified and pleased at the notice and respect that had been paid to him by this officer of the King of Great Britain, that he made presents, such as became his rank, to every officer and seaman on board. His Royal Highness had heard of Captain Jervis's adroitness in preserving the Alarm from destruction after she had parted her cables and was bulged on the rocks of Meroielles, and was no doubt agreeably surprised to find the most polished behaviour not incompatible with the sincerity and frankness of a British sailor.

A short time after Captain Jervis returned again to England, in 1774, he was promoted to the Foudroyant, an 84 gun ship, originally belonging to the French, but taken from them by the Monmouth, 64, in 1754. It has always been an object of desire, and often of great interest, to obtain the command of a captured French ship; for it is allowed by all Europe that the naval architecture of that nation is equal, if not superior, to any in the world. The Foudroyant, then, being reckoned one of the finest two-decked ships in our navy, it must necessarily follow that the captain's services were rated peculiarly high, to have the command of her conferred upon him. With so marked, so distinguished a preference of this officer, it may seem extraordinary that he should be sent in the Foudroyant to a station apparently below his merit, rank, and standing, viz. to cruise as he did for so long a time in the Bay of Biscay. But the contest with our American colonies was commenced, and the number of frigates and sloops it had been thought expedient to employ in watching their coasts, obliged Lord Sandwich, then first lord of the admiralty, to employ ships of the line

in the ignoble office of cruisers. This was with the view of preventing all intercourse the revolted colonies might be desirous of keeping up with the French, with whom they were tampering, and from whom they hoped, ere long, to receive that succour which was in the end afforded them by those insidious rivals.

It is a circumstance deserving notice, that during two years vigilant duty in this tempestuous and much-frequented bay, Captain Jervis made but one capture, and that of little value; as if indignant fortune took that way to express her dissatisfaction at the employment of so valuable a ship and officer in a service fitter for a sloop, with a master and commander. Admiral Keppel was now appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, and the Foudroyant was ordered to join it. The merit of Captain Jervis was not unknown to that veteran, who chose him for one of his captains; and in this situation he had an opportunity of cultivating a friendship which he steadily manifested on the extraordinary trial which Sir Hugh Palliser was the occasion of instituting against him. The evidence he gave on that trial was greatly noticed, by the whole court and auditory, for its impartiality and display of nautical science. Upon the question being put to him, at the instance of the accused, whether from his station, being nearest the admiral during the pursuit of the enemy, and after the action, which gave him an opportunity of observing his conduct, and of seeing objects in the same point of view with him, he saw or knew of any part of such conduct in which the admiral negligently performed his duty on the 27th or 28th of July. He said—"I feel myself bound to answer that question, believing it to be consonant to the general practice of sea courts-martial. I cannot boast of a long acquaintance with Admiral Keppel—I never had the honour of serving under him before; but I am happy in this opportunity to declare to this court, and to the world, that during the whole time the English fleet was in sight of the French fleet, he displayed the greatest naval skill and ability, as well as the boldest enterprize, upon the 27th of July: which, with the promptitude of Sir Robert Harland, will be subjects of my admiration and imitation as long as I live." Captain Jervis's own ship, the Foudroyant, got into her own station between three and four o'clock, and never left it till four the next morning: she was closely engaged a great part of the time, and though she was considerably disabled in her rigging, had but five men killed, and eighteen wounded. He continued attached to the home or channel fleet under the successive commanders, Sir Charles Hardy, Admirals Geary and Darby.

In April, 1782, the ministry had intelligence that a French armament, consisting of four or five ships of war, and several transports, were ready for sea at Brest, and destined for the East Indies. A suitable squadron was ordered out on the occasion, under the command of Vice-admiral Barrington, in the design of intercepting them: the success of that measure was greatly owing to the activity and judgment of the captain. In the admiral's letter to the secretary of the board, he speaks of his conduct in the handsomest way: he says, "At the close of the evening, seven of our ships had got a good distance a-head of me, the Foudroyant, Captain Jervis, the foremost; and in the night, it coming to blow strong, with hazy weather, after having lost sight of his companions, at forty-seven minutes after twelve, he brought the *Pegase*, of 74 guns, and 700 men, to a close action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when the Foudroyant having laid her on board on the larboard quarter, the Frenchman struck. My pen is not equal to the praise that is due to the good conduct, bravery, and discipline of Captain Jervis, his officers and seamen, on this occasion: let his own modest narrative, which I herewith inclose, speak for itself."—The following is his narrative:

"Near sun-set on the 20th, I was near enough to discover that the enemy consisted of three or four ships of war, two of them at least of the line, with seventeen or eighteen sail under their convoy, and that the latter dispersed by signal. At half past nine, I observed the smallest of the ships of war to speak with the headmost, and then bear away. —At a quarter past ten, the sternmost line of battle ship perceiving we came up with her very fast, bore up also. I pursued, and at forty-seven minutes after twelve, brought her to close action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when having laid her on board

on the larboard quarter, the French ship of war Le Pegase, of 74 guns, and 700 men, commanded by the Chevalier de Cillart, surrendered. The discipline and good conduct of the officers and men under my command will best appear by the state of the killed and wounded, and of the damages sustained in each ship. I am happy to inform you, that only two or three people, with myself, are slightly wounded:—but I learn from the Chevalier de Cillart, that Le Pegase suffered a great carnage, and was materially damaged in her masts and yards, the mizen-mast and foretop-mast having gone away soon after the action ceased. It blew so strong yesterday morning, that I with difficulty put eighty men on board the prize, but received only forty prisoners in return; in performing which I fear two of our boats were lost. The disabled state of the prize, together with the strong wind and heavy sea, induced me to make the signal for immediate assistance, which Commodore Elliot supplied, by making the Queen's signal to assist the disabled ship.

"At eight o'clock last night, they bore S. S. W. four miles distant from us.—We lay-to till ten, in hopes of their joining; but not perceiving them, we bore up and ran N. E. twenty-three miles, till day-light; when seeing nothing of them, we brought-to, and at half past eight made sail to join the squadron.

"By all I can learn from the prisoners, this small squadron, composed of Le Protecteur, M. de Soulange, Commodore, Le Pegase, and L'Andromaque frigate, was making a second attempt to proceed on an expedition to the East Indies: some of the troops having been before captured on that destination, by the squadron under the command of Rear-admiral Kempenfelt, in the presence of the above-mentioned ships of war. J. Jervis.

"*Foudroyant, April* 23, 1782."

Captain Jervis's wound (although he mentions it so slightly) was of rather a severe nature, being caused by a splinter striking him on the temple. It endangered his eye-sight. This act of gallantry was rewarded by his Sovereign; for on the 29th of May following, he was invested with the most honourable Order of the Bath. The Knight, as he is now become, attended Lord Howe with the Channel fleet in the relief of Gibraltar, which was closely pressed on the land-side by the forces of Spain, and on that of the sea by the united armaments of France and Spain, amounting to nearly fifty ships of the line.—After this service had been successfully performed, Sir John Jervis had a broad pendant given him on board the Salisbury, of 50 guns, with the rank of commodore, being destined, with a small squadron of eight or ten sail of vessels of war, and armed transports, for a secret expedition. An unexpected cessation of hostilities obviated the necessity of carrying this plan into execution.

The next year after the peace, a general election took place, and Sir John, who had before been returned for Launceston, was now chosen for the town of North Yarmouth. Although he never distinguished himself by much speaking, yet his opinion on most subjects, and especially on professional ones, was greatly attended to. It was easy to discover that his confidence was most inclined to repose itself on the Whig party. He opposed with firmness the extravagant scheme for fortifying the different dock-yards, paying a just and well-merited compliment to the unrivalled and vigilant conduct of the navy in general, and expressing a desire to leave the defence of the arsenals of England where the hero and the patriot would wish to see it. At a promotion of flag-officers, the 24th of September, 1787, Sir John was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, and on the 21st of the same month, in 1790, was farther exalted to the same rank in the white squadron. Upon the apprehension of hostilities with the court of Spain, concerning the trade to Nootka Sound, Sir John prepared to attend his old friend Admiral Barrington upon an expedition; but the storm blowing over, the ships were ordered to be dismantled; Sir John taking upon himself the command in the absence of his chief, during which time he hoisted his flag on board the Barfleur. His public attention was wholly turned to the senate till the commencement of 1794, when he vacated his seat, upon receiving the command of a squadron fitted out for the West Indies, and intended to co-operate with General Sir Charles Grey at the head of a formidable land force. They commenced their operations by an attack upon the French island of Martinique, which fell,

after a short but vigorous assault; and the reduction of this prepared the way for the fall of the islands of St. Lucia and Guadaloupe. The rapidity with which these conquests were made, puts us in mind of Cæsar's motto, *Veni, Vidi, Vici.* It was soon proved, however, that these colonies were easier taken than retained. Previously to this exploit, viz. on the 1st of February, in the preceding year, our admiral had been made vice of the blue; and in this rank he issued orders, which not pleasing his co-adjutor General Grey, the latter thought proper to contemn, in his own public orders to the army. This was a proceeding greatly to be regretted, and in some situations might have been ruinous to the service. The admiral, it was said, treated the general's opinions with too little deference, and the general in return looked upon the admiral as of an impracticable temper. Whatever might have been the cause of so indecent a misunderstanding, neither commander is thought to have neglected his personal interest. Both secured an ample fortune by their captures, and both were complained of by the merchants and traders for their rigid conduct, and especially by those who were ruined or disappointed through the sudden fall of Guadaloupe again into the hands of the French. The tables of the privy council, at the time we are speaking of, were spread over with memorials, and counter-memorials. That of the commanders in chief occupied, as we have heard, three score sheets; for however they had disagreed about the nature of the treatment they should adopt towards the property of the captured; they united in the mode of defending themselves from the aspersions of the injured, malicious, and disappointed.—The first complainants signified to the Duke of Portland, then secretary of state, that the exactions of the conquerors were rigorous beyond all example, and that should the fortune of war turn the wheel about, the precedent could not fail to work the ruin of every merchant and trader interested in such a reverse. Other complaints were made by emigrants, and those persons who, from dislike to the measures of the Directory of France, had underhandedly assisted the English, by intelligence or otherwise, to possess themselves of the French colonies, that notwithstanding such aid, their property was nevertheless exposed to indiscriminate confiscation. It would be improper or tedious to enter at large into the merits of these complaints, and their justification. The commanders in their justificatory memorial, reply, "The fear of retaliation must arise not from our treatment of the enemies, but of the friends of the French government." "To this," (say they) "we can give no other answer than that the peculiar nature of the war, and the orders transmitted to us by his Majesty's ministers, left us no discretion as to the treatment either of that government, or its supporters." They add, "Upon a reference to our secret instructions, your Grace will perceive that government (meaning the French) to be represented as an usurpation, having no legal authority, and its supporters as rebels and traitors."—In justification of the seizures they made, they cited the instances of former wars: at Vigo, in 1702; at Payta, in 1741; at Senegal, in 1759; at the Havannah, in 1763; at Omoa, in 1780; and at St. Eustatius, in 1781. The circumstance, however, which most tended to shield their conduct from obloquy, was the entertainments given to the joint commanders by some public companies, and the freedom of the city of London being voted to them.

Sir John Jervis was now raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the white, and on the 1st of June, 1796, further advanced to that of admiral of the blue, in which year he proceeded to the Mediterranean in a frigate, and assumed the command of the fleet which had been under the orders of Admiral Hotham. This was a critical moment; for the French having contrived to detach the Spaniards from the interests of Great Britain, he had not only the Toulon fleet to watch, but a much larger one of the Spaniards in Cadiz. On the 6th of February 1797, Rear-admiral Parker joined him, with a reinforcement from England; but still he had to contend with an enemy far more numerous. Independently of that superiority, possessed in force, they had the advantage and satisfaction of being near their own ports, whither they could retire under a discomfiture, without the danger of being pursued. On the 13th, at night, intelligence was given the admiral, by Captain Foote of the Niger, that the Spanish squadron was within three or four leagues distance; and both fleets

within ten of Cape St. Vincent. The magnitude of the object made the commander disregard surrounding difficulties, and by a new mode of attack, which he is said to have long had in contemplation, he obtained the most brilliant victory ever achieved against such vast odds. The particulars are well known; the event ennobled his person, and immortalized his fame. The Salvador del Mundo, the San Joseph, both of 112 guns each, with two other ships, two-deckers, were cut off from the fleet, and captured. Royal and public gratitude equalled the importance of this exploit. He was rewarded by the King with the titles of Earl of St. Vincent, the scene of his bravery, and Baron Jervis, of Meaford, the place of his birth; together with a pension of 3000l. a-year. It will not soon be forgotten, that fifteen British ships of the line, fought and defeated twenty Spanish ships, the smallest of them carrying 74 guns, and seven others, mounting from 112 to 130 each. Admiral, now Lord St. Vincent, continued nearly two years blockading the port of Cadiz, when his health becoming impaired by great fatigue, he was compelled to return to England, in July, 1799; on his recovery, to a certain degree, he was enabled, in the month of May 1800, to take the command of the fleet sent out to bid defiance to the united armaments of our enemies, formidable as they may appear to be. His constitution, however, we fear, has never been fully established; though he has never been backward in aiding his country by his sword or his counsel. Upon the change of ministry, which occasioned Lord Spencer to retire from the admiralty board, the earl was called to that important station, for which the nation appeared to agree no one could be better qualified. Since the days of Lord Hawke, it was thought no officer was so well acquainted with the routine of naval affairs. Three years ago, while first lord of the admiralty, the earl made an extensive circuit, and personally inspected all the principal dock-yards in the kingdom, investigating their management with the most scrutinizing eye, and remedying many of their evils on the spot; and, as far as possible, preventing the recurrence of similar abuses. It was from this accurate survey, that this venerable peer and warrior sketched the most judicious and patriotic system of reform, that ever entered the head of man. If he had been seconded in this grand object, as he ought to have been, the saving to the nation in this department of its outgoings, would have been immense; and, followed up by the like retrenchments in the other branches of expenditure, the country would have derived a great portion of that kind of strength, which enabled France, as a republic, to beat off the forces of ten crowned heads, and more than an equal number of sovereign states. But no! retrenchment to the extravagant, is almost as galling as refunding to the peculator; a swarm of wasps and hornets, who in indolence devour the honey, which should support the industrious bee, was aroused by his searching hand, to sting him; and as his regard for discipline at all times, rendered him often inaccessible, and his manners not the most conciliating, a number of professional men joined the cry of the discontented, and made him despair of effecting his object, and indifferent whether he remained in office or not. This project, unexampled in magnitude and promise, could not have failed in its effect, if tried and imitated in the army and ordnance. Men of the most discernment, saw the salvation of their country in it, (for a nation can be as effectually crushed by the weight of its own expences as by the force of an enemy.) Subsequent events have shewn how repugnant any scheme of economy must be to the views of a powerful party, whose pursuit was private gain: and, which makes it a more deplorable evil in the eye of the true patriot, as portending the utter ruin of his country, this same party has the knowledge, and the means, to obtain that venal suffrage, which among the bulk of the people, passes for the public voice. There are few newspapers virtuous enough to withstand the temptation, and assert their own unbiassed opinions: in short, the men who had influence enough to frustrate the noble admiral's design of obtaining a great victory, without spilling our blood, will, if unresisted, not fail to encrease our danger, as they exhaust our means. Under their guidance and their purposes, it appears that nothing less than an interposition of Heaven in our favour, can save us; and it behoves the sensible among us to reflect, whether our individual and na-

tional conduct can entitle us to look for, and expect, such a divine agency in our favour.

Besides the mortification the noble earl has met with in his ministerial capacity, he has lately experienced two irreparable losses in his family. The last was of his nephew and heir, a very promising officer in the navy; and who was as much beloved by those who knew him, as his death is regretted by all who set a proper value on modesty and rising merit. The earl, we are glad to learn, has, in a great measure, transferred his affection and care to the brother of the late Captain Jervis.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THOUGHTS ON SEDUCTION.

LETTER II.

..... Nullâ reparabilis arte
Læsa pudicitia est. Ovidii Epist. v. 103.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IT would be a work of supererogation to condemn either with the temperate chastity of morality, or the "ardentia verba" of satire, a vice, which both in the letter of the law, and in the tablet of the heart, has been stigmatized by all nations, as the enemy of public happiness, and the poison of private comfort. When a woman, indeed, can prevail with herself to set aside her conscience and her honour, to rush through her natural modesty, and the reservedness of her education; to let loose the reins of discretion upon her fancy, and, in one word, to discard all those maxims, which are the best safeguard of female reputation, I cannot but seriously think that she has widely deviated from what God in his goodness originally made her. This, perhaps, will strike all your readers as a plain, immutable truth; but it has been said, with some plausibility, that with regard to the consequences of adultery, little blame can attach upon the male sex: that when a woman proves perfidious, the misfortune is incorporated with the blood of the family—the adulterous brood are fed upon the husband; but when *he* goes astray, the wife can lay no claim to such great damages, or such gross mischief; and that consequently he may be exempted, in some degree, from adhering to the rigid rules of female discipline. —In my opinion, Sir, exemption from virtue is the privilege of a brute; and as marriage creates a peculiar and incommunicable friendship, liberty is no more to be entailed upon the husband than the wife: they live under the same duties of religion, and are guided by the same laws that regulate society in general. The matrimonial contract is mutual; and a failure on either side is equally a violation of faith, and a breach of the confederacy. Having made these preliminous observations, I shall proceed to shew, as well as I am able, that all ages of the world have agreed in holding up this sin to detestation, because this unanimity does, in reality, appear to me to pronounce the voice of nature, and to give in the general decree of mankind. With regard to the Jews, adultery was death to both parties by the constitution;* and as we all know that God was their legislator, we may rest assured that the punishment is unobjectionable, and omnipotent.— Be it farther observed, that this penalty was not peculiar to any circumstances of the Jewish state: There is nothing typical or figurative in it;— nothing particular as to the time, country, or neighbourhood of that nation. This circumstance, I think, clearly manifests that the ground of the law was meant to be perpetual.— Moreover, that the sin might not escape for want of proof, there was a miracle appointed for the discovery of it.† Upon any suspicion of such a case, the waters of jealousy were to be drunk, and thus the matter would eventually be detected. Previously to this test, the wife was obliged not to hold any correspondence with a person the husband had objected to, and if, after this admonition, she was found to converse privately with such a person, the trial above-

* See Deut. xxii. 22. and Lev. xx. 10. According to Philo and Tertullian, some of the Greek copies placed adultery before murder in the Decalogue. See Ter. de pud. Carl. conc. c. 7. and Un. Hist. Vol. I. p. 676 folio.

† Numbers v. 12, 13, 14, &c.

mentioned was to pass upon her.* In such a manner was this crime punished by the Jewish law, and if we come on farther, we shall find all the terrors of the gospel drawn up against it. Our blessed Saviour, recounting those things which *come from within*, and *defile the man*, mentions *fornications*, *adulteries*, and *murders*. At the Council of Jerusalem, in their letter, which runs in the name of the Holy Ghost, adultery is one of those *necessary things* which the Gentiles were to *abstain from*.† St Paul, in his several letters, mentions the crime with frequent and emphatical marks of abomination. He ranges it with the worst of sins, and threatens it with the deepest vengeance.‡ After the introduction of Christianity into Europe, the severest punishments were inflicted upon adulteries. We§ find, by consulting the precept of Constantine the Great to Evagrius, that this famous man punished them with death.‖ His sons and successors, Constantine and Constans, gave their judges strict injunctions to burn all such criminals alive, or else to sew them up in a sack with serpents, and other venomous reptiles, and then drown them altogether. Ammianus Marcellinus informs us, that in the reign of Valentinian, Cethegus, a Roman senator, was prosecuted for adultery, and lost his head.¶ The Emperors Leo and Majorianus softened the sentence to perpetual banishment, with this condition, that if criminals of either sex ventured to return from their eternal exile, it would be lawful to kill them. But Justinian afterwards revised the code with a pen of severity, and the law made it death to the adulterer.** Nor was it a simple death; but it was inflicted by the amputation of the sinful instrument, or the insertion of sharp reeds or tubes into the pores of most exquisite sensibility. He stretched to past, as well as to future offences, the operations of his edicts, with the previous allowance of a short respite for repentance and pardon. The wisdom of Augustus applied in a more mild and mitigated manner the animadversion of the laws to this moral pestilence; and the guilty parties, after the payment of heavy forfeitures and fines, were* condemned to perpetual exile in two separate islands. Religion, as I have before observed, in her goodness and impartiality, pronounces an equal censure against the infidelity of the husband; but as it is not accompanied with the same civil effects, and does not affect the fame and the fortunes of his family to the same extent with the illicit indulgences of a wife, the female only, according to the Augustan code, was never permitted to vindicate her wrongs.† With regard to the Egyp-

* See Selden. Uxor. Ebraic. lib. 3. cap. 13. p. 287.

† See Mark. vii. 21. and Acts. xv. 20.

‡ See and read 1 Cor. vi. 9. 10. Gal. v. 19. Ephes. v. 3, 5. 1 Tim. i. 9, 10. Heb. xiii. 4. Rev. xxi. 8. Rev. ii. 14, 15. 1 Cor. v. 10. to the end.

§ The precept is dated A. D. 326. See Cod. Just. lib. 8. tit. Ad Leg. Jul. de Adul.

‖ See Lib. 4th. Cod. Theod. lib. 11. tit. 36.

¶ Amm. Marcell. b. 28.

** Authen. Coll. 9. tit. 17. c. 10. Let me observe, however, that Justinian can scarcely be excused by the purity of his motives for the cruelty of his persecutions. I have not room to recite any of them; but refer the classical reader to Just. Nov. 77. 134. 141. Procopius in Anecd. c. 11. 16. with the notes of Alemannus. Theop. p. 151. Cedrenus. p. 368. and Zonaras. lib. 14. p. 64.

* Until the publication of the Julius Paulus of Schultring, lib. 2. tit. 27. c. 317. 323. it was affirmed and believed, that the Julian laws punished adultery with death; and the mistake arose from the fraud or error of Trebonian. Yet Lipsius had suspected the truth from the narrative of Tacitus. See Ann. 2. 50. and 3. 24. and 4. 42.

† Severus, in cases of adultery, confined to the husband the right of public accusation; as any one may find, who will think it worth his while to consult Cod. Just. 1 9. tit 9. leg. 1. "Nor is this privilege unjust," says Mr. Gibbon,—"so different are the effects of male and female infidelity." See the IVth Vol. 4to. of his Hist. p. 407. I beg leave to differ from the historian, and entirely agree with the sentiments of Cato, as they are recorded by Aulus Gellius: In adulterio, uxorem tuam si deprehendisses, sine judicio impune necares; Illa te, si adultares, digito non auderet contingere:—

tians, Diodorus Siculus informs us, that in a case of adultery, the man was bastinadoed with a thousand blows, and the woman had her nose cut off.* And he goes on to say, that in the earlier ages of that government, under Sesostris, several women were burnt alive for that crime.† When I turn my eyes towards Greece, I find such an admixture of vice and virtue, so much to approve, and so much to condemn, such vast varieties of woe occasionally arising from the‡ suggestions of a bad frenzy, and with the sanction of an imperfect code of laws, and sometimes, on the other hand, such splendid atchievments of virtue, of heroism, or of learning, that I feel quite at a loss whether I can properly enter upon this part of my subject, with feelings of disgust or gratification, of applause or condemnation. We all know, that during the heroic ages, adulteries, and the rapes of women, were revenged by many bloody and cruel wars:—Herodotus says they gave rise to that constant enmity maintained between the countries of Greece and Asia, and which was never extinguished until the subjugation of the latter.* In Homer, we find Hector telling Paris, that his crime in stealing another man's wife deserved the punishment of being stoned to death. I will quote you the line, for it is very curious;

Αλινον εσσο χιτωνα κακων ενεκ οσσα εοργας. IL. 3.

There never were a more drunken, profligate, lascivious, and hateful assortment of people, than the gods that figure through the Iliad and Odyssey. These rich adulterers were sometimes allowed to redeem themselves with money, and hence the forbidden commerce being detected between Mars and Venus, these celestial worthies agree that he must pay his fine to Vulcan.† On these occasions, too, it was customary for the lady's father to return all the dowry he had received of the husband. —Hence Mulciber is introduced as threatening to secure both Mars and Venus in chains, until that forfeiture was consummated.‡ Fabulous writers have informed us, that Orion having defiled Merope, had his eyes put out by Œnopion, the lady's father.§ And Phœnix suffered the same punishment, for defiling Clythia, his father's concubine.‖ At Gortyn, in Crete, there was a most singular method of stigmatizing with infamy, all those who were taken in this moral delinquency.¶ If any credit can be given to Heraclides, the cruel punishment of Archon to his daughter, Limone, seems to argue the arbitrary nature of the Athenian laws on this point.** But I must break off here abruptly, and apologise for the length

neque jus est. See Aul. Gell. Lib. 10. c. 23. Ed. Lugdini, 1546. Having thus honourably mentioned the name of Cato in connection with this lascivious intercourse, I must add, that there is a sentiment of his recorded by Horace, rather more indecent and disgraceful: I will present you the words of the poet of Venusium:—

Quidam notus homo, cum exiret fornice, macte,
Virtute esto, inquit, sententia dia Catonis,
Nam simul ac venas intravit tetra libido
Hac juvenes æquum est descendere.—
Lib. 1. Sat. 2. v. 31.

* Biblioth. lib. 1. cha. 28.

† Ibid. c. 59.

‡ I will here take the liberty of observing, once for all, that whatever other errors your classical readers may discover, they will not be able to impeach the accuracy of the references contained in these letters: For them, at least, and for the patient perseverance with which I have examined facts, that on any other subject of less importance would have been silly and superfluous, I expect, and without vanity, their suffrages and applause:—Cum enim judicii acumen, et ingenii felicitatem invitissimi in alio agnoscamus, hujusce laboris laudem, quæ solum industria et patientia, aut summum memoriola quadam constat, facile mihi concessum iri auguror. See Professor Porson's illustrious note on ver. 139. of his edition of the Medea.

* The beginning of the first book of Her. Lycophron, exactly agrees with the historian. See Cassandra, ver 1291.

† See Odyss. 6. v. 329. et seq.

‡ V. 417. et seq.

§ See Nata. com. Mytholog. Serv. in Æn. and Apollo. lib 3.

‖ See Cassandra of Lycophron. v. 421.

¶ See Cœlius. Rhodoginus. lib. 21. c. 15.

** Heraclides de Polit. Athen.

of my letter, if that, indeed, be not already done, by the importance of the subject that it embraces.

GAUNT NOTEGORE.

Oxford, May 27, 1805.

ON THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF A RESIDENCE IN THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

WHAT happiness am I to expect from an exchange of a city life, its noise and dissipation, for the tranquil scenes of rural retirement? is a question that perpetually occurs to a large part of the community. An examination of the query can scarcely fail, therefore, to excite some considerable portion of interest.

The romantic have not been more sedulous in decking the shades of pastoral seclusion with charms and advantages, than our moral essayists in pourtraying the oppressive evils of village retirement. Johnson leads the way, with a terrific account of a templar that sought felicity amidst hills and valleys, and found the inhabitants so far remote from innocence and simplicity, that he was cajoled into the purchase of a blind horse, which threw him, alas! while surrounded by an elysium of scenery, into a ditch, dangerous and muddy, in spite of its rusticity. Knox follows, with a piteous detail of orchard robberies, rural scandal, and persecuting tythe-gatherers. —More serious objections, however, occur, which they have omitted, and numerous favourable circumstances which they have neglected to specify.

Such various motives actuate the different votaries of rural felicity, that a hasty solution of our enquiry is unattainable. The ardent and the youthful, fresh from the poets, and ignorant of mankind, pencil a fascinating picture of hallowed woodlands, deified streams, and smiling meadows. Over these, they possibly describe the fantastic revelry of Oberon and his train;—and when mere human subjects are necessary to the design, it is a chance if they are not imagined with crooks in their hands. That these are the visions of fancy alone is evident; but let not the disappointed visionary fly from the plains in disgust. The fault lies in his heated imagination, not in the realms which he has presumed to enter "an unbidden guest."

But the majority of persons seeking happiness in rustic seclusion, are of a different description: the merchant, grown rich by barter, and the soldier, laden with the gems and blood of eastern regions—these have as mistaken an idea of the country as the youthful enthusiast. The colours are as false, though less vivid. Fatigued by business, they believe idleness must be luxury. They have proved the gay world fertile in knavery, and fondly imagine the recluse presents an opposite. Trace them to retirement: the exhausted eye reposes on the still harmony around; and for a term all is tranquillity and heaven.—But the powers of contrast soon fail. The tints of rural scenery, too delicate to dazzle, shortly fade, unless sentiment preserve their being. The enriched man of the world has been engaged in pursuits very different from such as disclose the beauties of nature, and the philosophy of rural œconomy. He is too old to learn; too much the child of habit to become the favoured pupil of nature. Accustomed to exertion, indolence is insupportable. In vain every rural pleasure tries its influence. The manners of those who mix in the enjoyment are offensive; and our deluded merchant perceives, too late, that he has not brought a palate to the pastoral feast. For relief he flies to sensuality, or dwindles, by degrees, to a state of vapid insipidity.

The retirement of the country is esteemed peculiarly desirable to the man of letters. The soothing peacefulness of rural scenery is assuredly favourable to a philosophic calmness of mind, and the privacy of an eremite is readily attainable in a sequestered village; but I doubt whether our student will not find his mental repose too absolute. The exhaustion of literary labour requires a perpetual stimulus. In the country all invites to indolence. The silent operations of vegetable nature seem to discountenance bustle and hurry. No contemporary exertions awaken emulation. The voice of applause sinks to a murmur before it reaches the shades of rural life. The bow relaxes, and all vigour flies from the string.

In vain the votary of the muses, seated on the brow of the mountain, or in the shade of the vale, seeks to express the big feelings that swell in his bosom. The presence of the admired object restrains the excursions of fancy; but when the poet muses amid the discordant uproar of the city, imagination flies to the contrary scenes of pastoral simplicity: the powers of poetry are now joined to the feelings: the trembling fancy chalks out the flow of the cataract, the awful gloom of the forest, and bestows new splendour on the mellow rays of the setting sun; and what she delineates, lives in rapturous verse. I should entertain no very high opinion of that man's judgment, who did not fix his residence in a populous city, if he wished to describe with enthusiasm, a favourite spot in North Wales.

To whom then, it will be asked, is the country desirable as a residence, in point of rational enjoyment? To this, I reply, by venturing to mention my friend, the pleasant, happy, and sociable Lothario—who has long resided in an obscure part of the country, with increasing satisfaction. It was the happy lot of this gentleman to be denied that superfluous share of wealth that tempts to the errors of luxury. He was trained to a profession which he practised with credit for some few years, and then retired to a cottage, which he improved with considerable taste. Finding the charms of novelty to be short-lived—that the spread of scenery was not so forcibly captivating after the first few weeks, and that continued seclusion must be carefully managed, to be rendered so great a blessing as some imagine, he applied to the arts, for aid against the enervating powers of solitude. His pencil conjured up a fresh elysium, when familiar scenes failed to attract; and, by studying the principles of the picturesque, he daily became a more ardent admirer of the beauties of nature. The most common object contained delight for him. The moon which merely lighted his more opulent neighbours, from the country assembly, presented to his eye an object of awful grandeur, as she glittered through the clump of pines, or boldly surmounted the heavy clouds of evening. Music, too, lent its assistance to counteract the potent bane of tedium and satiety. This auxiliary dispelled all sort of chagrin, at the absence of public entertainments.—The music of a new opera was easily procured, and fancy soon pictured the bustle, the applause, and the glitter of a crowded audience. In short, he enjoyed the exhibition, without expence or inconvenience. Poetry, and the lighter speculations of philosophy, were too closely connected with the circumstances of his residence to be neglected, and these formed a perpetual fund of recreation. Astronomy elevated his imagination; and fresh pleasures continually arose from an attention to the simple, but sublime movements of nature, in every particular of the vegetable kingdom, from the road-side daisy to the wonders of the forest.

By this little outline, I would merely wish to enforce the persuasion that an *exercise of mind* is necessary to the full enjoyment of rural life. The refined skill of a practitioner may not be attainable to all; but all may encourage a relish for those arts which embellish and dignify rational retirement. To paint a landscape with the genius of a Loutherbourg, is the privilege of few indeed, but all may catch a spark from the flame, and by analyzing the principles of pictorial harmony, learn to estimate duly the displays of rural scenery, which gather fresh attractions for the observant eye from every change of season. To such, no prospect can ever cloy, on repetition; for it will be a picture whose tints are perpetually varying. —On comparing the inhabitants of a smiling country, with the nymphs and swains described in the visions of poetry, the mind turns disgusted from the examination:—here our *amateur* finds the excellency of his study, for he views the labourers busied in the fields around a village, merely as the living subjects in a picture, with the gross feelings of whom he has no manner of intercourse.

An attention to the operations of nature will never fail to expand the sentiments, and enliven the imagination. The mere country 'squire, or purse-proud country justice, finds no enjoyment in treading the paths to which he is accustomed, though spring lavish her treasures at his feet.

—Of what superior advantage is the country to these men? Such are the persons who term a country life dull, without a gay and convivial neighbourhood. Cheerful society is ever desirable; but let no man look for content in village retirement, who has not learned, or is not willing to acquire, the art of exercising his faculties so as "never to be less alone than *when* alone."

For him nature spreads her inexhaustible stores of speculation, in all the thousand forms of simple beauty, wheresoever he bends his way.—"God made the country, and man the town," says the didactic poet.—According to this impressive axiom, the man who directs his pursuits, so as to extract pleasure from the tranquil exhibitions of nature, needs not hesitate in giving a preference to rural seclusion. While persons, those of uncultivated feelings, sink in retirement, to apathy or sensuality, he will discover, in every fresh day, new sources of estimable enjoyment;—springs of action so beneficial to the head and heart, that he may safely defy orchard-robbers, tythe-gatherers, and dishonest horse-dealers, to interrupt his happiness.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

RURICOLA.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 127.)

QUEST. I. Which are the principal occurrences between the taking of Babylon and the battle of Marathon?

This period contains such a variety of occurrences, that the selection is difficult, and readers of history will be differently impressed with their importance. We shall at present mention only four, namely, the plague at Carthage; the destruction of the two armies of Cambyses; the massacre of the Magi by the Persians; and the purchase of the Sibylline books.

The famous plague at Carthage took place in the year before Christ 534; and the superstition and cruelty of its inhabitants were seen in the mode they took to appease the gods, whom they supposed to have been offended. They sacrificed their children to their horrible deity, their Moloch; and this transaction puts us in mind of what is recorded in scripture of similar sacrifices offered in Canaan and the countries adjacent. The plague was not, however, stopped by these wicked acts; and the city soon after became a prey to civil dissentions. Six years after, their general is defeated in an attempt against Sardinia, and the stupid government proscribes the return of him and his army, who obtains by force what was not granted to their entreaties. The city is besieged by the returning army, taken, and several of its senators put to death. The practice of sacrificing children subsisted for a great length of time, though it received a check from an insertion in the treaty of peace between the Carthaginians and Gelon of Sicily, that no more human sacrifices should be offered to Saturn. The savage superstition of Carthage, however, revived, and it did not entirely cease, till the proconsul, Tiberius, upon a sacrifice of this kind having been offered, hanged all the priests concerned in so shameful a transaction. The religion of Carthage was, by means of Augustine, a pretended saint of that city, and a man of undoubted talents, introduced among a sect of Christians. They do not, however, burn their children to Moloch, bat they make the deity to resemble him more than the God of Jesus Christ, who is emphatically called Love. Calvin borrowed a number of his tenets from this Augustine; and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that he should have entrapped his friend Servetus, and got him burned at Geneva for a difference in religious opinions.

Two armies of Cambyses were, in a great measure, destroyed in the year before Christ 524. The one he headed, after the conquest of Egypt, in an expedition against Ethiopia; and such was his distress, that they fed upon human flesh, every tenth man being slaughtered for this purpose. The other army had been dispatched by him to the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon, and to subdue the Ammonians; but in passing through the desarts, the whole was buried in the sand, immense clouds of it enveloping, as is often the case, a vast extent of country.

The reign of Cambyses was short, but sufficiently long, to be, in the

hand of Providence, a scourge to all his neighbours. He is succeeded by an impostor, who pretends to be the son of Cyrus, and keeps possession of the throne for eight months.—The imposture was at last detected, and seven Persian lords conspire against and destroy him. As he was one of the Magi, and by their means had obtained the throne, great indignation was excited against all the Magi: a general massacre takes place of them in the year before Christ 522, and a yearly festival perpetuates its memory. The seven lords determine that one of them should be the sovereign, and Darius obtains the dignity by the artifice of his groom, who contrives that his master's horse should be the first to indicate, by neighing, the successful candidate. —From this time the government of Persia is carried on by a despotical sovereign; but the seven lords retained great influence, and their successors were always held in high honour.

The Sibylline books were established in Rome by Tarquin, in the year before Christ 506. The story goes, that an old Sibyl, or old woman, a fortune-teller, and like our gipsies, brought three books to the king, and offered them at a price which appeared to him excessive. She went away with them, burnt one, and returning, demanded a higher price for the two. This was refused, and she burnt another: and returning after a time, offered the remaining one at a still greater price than she had demanded for all the three. The king's wonder was excited: he purchases the volume, deposits it in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, appoints two persons to take charge of it, and henceforward, when any thing particular occurred, the Sibylline books were consulted, and never failed to give a proper answer to enquirers. The probability is, that the king formed the plan for the better deceiving of the people, and that the old hag was introduced into it to give it an air of mystery. The higher classes of Rome were at that time, in superstition, to be compared with the lower classes among us, who consult gipsies and fortune-tellers.

Quest. II. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

From the little remains of the Carthaginian history, this people appears to have been devoted to the basest pursuits. Mammon and Moloch were their great gods. To obtain wealth, they left nothing untried, and in commerce they excelled the rest of the ancient, as much as the English do now the modern world. They filled the seas with their ships; but their fleets were defeated by the Roman power, not naval in itself, but becoming so the moment it chose to exert its strength on the waves, and to convert its soldiers into sailors. —Devoted as the Carthaginians were to commerce, they were not less addicted to the basest superstition, and Moloch was the god whom they honoured with supreme worship.

Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears;
Though for the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their childrens' cries unheard, that passed through fire
To his grim idol. Him the Ammonite
Worshipp'd in Rabba and her watery plain,
In Argob and in Basan, to the stream
Of utmost Arnon: not content with such
Audacious neighbourhood, the wisest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud, to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that opprobrious hill, and made his grove
The pleasant valley of Hinnom; Tophet thence,
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell.

It may well now excite our wonder, as well as our horror, that any of the human race could be so deluded as to throw their own children into the fire in honour of a pretended god: but the greater the outrage against nature, the greater the triumph of priestcraft; the greater the power of the juggling priest over the misled people. This is seen at the present day in India, where women burn themselves on the funeral pile of their husbands, and bigots throw themselves under the wheels of an immense idol: and in Thibet the foolish people are taught to believe, that an infant can be God; and they

adore as God the growing mortal, till the priests think it time to make away with him, and to place a child in his room to be worshipped in the same manner. How thankful ought Christians to be, that all these schemes of priestcraft are so strongly condemned in their religion; and the Calvinists among us would do well to consider what tenets their master, Calvin, derived from Moloch, and what from the scriptures: they would do still better, both to abjure his name and his authority.

Cambyses was a most horrid tyrant, a wretch suited for the purpose which he was destined to fulfil, to be the executioner of God's judgment upon Egypt. But his mad ambition was not satisfied with the conquest he had made; nor would it have been satisfied, had all Africa been added to his dominion. He little thought that he was an instrument merely in the hand of Providence for one single purpose: he had armies, he thought, under his command, and other nations were to bow beneath his yoke. These are the common thoughts of ambition, the idle projects of the madness of sovereigns; but he who says to the waves, thus far shalt thou go and no farther, can equally stop the fury of kings, and the madness of the people.—Ethiopia was not in the limits of the commission; and in vain does Cambyses endeavour to reach its territories. His powerful army is reduced to the utmost distress in the attempt; and by famine, and the sands of the desart, it is rendered incapable of any great exertion. His return through Egypt was, however, the completion of the misery of that unhappy country. Vexed at his failure, Cambyses seems to have been inspired with double fury, and the whole progress of his march was marked by the burning of cities, the demolishing of temples, and the destruction of idols.

To what purpose do great conquerors fill the world with their exploits! In the eighth year from the death of the great Cyrus, his throne is filled by one whose ears he had ordered to be cut off, either for a real or supposed crime. The impostor pretended to be the son of Cyrus, who really had been murdered by Cambyses. Thus ends the greatness of Cyrus: the son, who succeeds him, murders both his brother and his sister, dies himself wretchedly, and leaves the throne to an impostor. This impostor was one of the Magi, or priests of the ancient Persians, who were divided over the whole country, and, under the government of a chief priest or Archimage, presided over religious services. Their religion was very ancient, and much freer from superstition, than that of other countries. They worshipped only one god, to whom they paid spiritual worship, not allowing any representation of him to be made; and hence arose the disposition of the Persians, wherever they went, to destroy idols and their temples. They paid a particular veneration to fire, as an emblem of purity, and hence to the sun, as an instrument of God's greatest benefits to mankind. But they did not worship either sun or fire, any more than the Jews worshipped the temple at Jerusalem, because they turned themselves towards it in praying. Whilst Cambyses was in Egypt, and his cruelty and oppression had excited universal indignation, the Magi set up one of their own body as his brother, and only fit person to reign. The trick succeeded, and he was acknowledged by all; but the loss of his ears, discovered by one of his wives, detected the imposture, and the whole body of the Magi were in consequence sufferers. It cannot be imagined, that these Magi would have incurred such a punishment, unless they had, by other acts, made themselves odious to the people. It reduced them, however, entirely to proper subjection; and we do not find that hereafter they went beyond the limits of their duty. They subsist at the present day; and the Parsees are a very respectable people, though chiefly in the lower classes of life, and they seem better prepared for Christianity than any people in the east: the Mahometans reproach them as worshippers of fire, and the Hindûs consider them as atheists, because they do not worship their Trinity.

The purchase of the Sibylline books shews us how easy it is to impose upon mankind. Rome has been fruitful in imposture. A sacred book, preserved in a temple, to be consulted only on particular occasions, was a fine state trick. Modern Rome contrived still

more artfully, that the book, which was intended for all mankind, should be equally preserved from the inspection of the people. They forbid the reading of the scriptures, and perform their religious services in a language unknown to the people. All this is done to make the people blind tools to superior power. Wicked kings, and wicked priests, and wicked ministers, dread nothing so much as the spread of information; and there is nothing so much desired by a wise and good king and minister, as the diffusion of knowledge, and the detection of imposture. In this all real Christians must concur; for the great excellence of their religion is, that there is no secret, no mystery in it: there are no priests appointed to take care of their sacred books, but each man is his own priest, and may and is bound to consult them for himself, and is under no controul whatsoever from the authority of any man.

Quest. III. and IV. What are the principal occurrences between the peace of Utrecht, and the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne?

The transactions of this period were marked by the jealousy between the Whigs and the Tories, and as so great an event as the accession of a new family to the throne grew nearer and nearer, it was natural that a degree of anxiety should prevail, lest the partizans of the Stuarts should disturb it. Though Anne was, in many respects, a very excellent queen, she could not be expected to have laid aside all regard for her own family: motives of affection would plead strongly in favour of her brother, in preference to an alien, and she might sanction even those feelings by a regard for her country. She might be fearful, that a new family, introduced into England from Germany, would bring with it all the notions of arbitrary power which prevail in that country; that it could not easily be satisfied with a limited government, and that all its efforts would be directed to sap the constitution, and to govern by foreign notions. Hence it could not be expected that the utmost zeal should appear on her part in favour of the Hanoverians; yet there is no proof of any effort being made by her to counteract the evident wishes of the nation. She fell a prey to the animosities of her courtiers, and their struggles for places and power occasioned her death.

The demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk, in the year 1713, an act to limit the number of officers in the house of commons, in the same year, and an attempt to prohibit dissenters from teaching in schools and academies, in the year 1714, form the chief occurreuces to attract our notice in this period; and we cannot think of the first of them without a melancholy reflection on the present state of our own affairs.

It is not a hundred years since England sent a commissioner to France, to see that the fortifications and harbour of Dunkirk should be destroyed. The inhabitants of the town pleaded strongly, and with reason, in favour of the latter, as it would be of as much advantage almost to English as to their own ships. Their petition was not, however, attended to: both fortifications and harbour were destroyed. How different is now the appearance: France no longer trembles at the power of England; but, by a flotilla in a new harbour at Boulogne, keeps our government in perpetual agitation. The wisdom of the measure in destroying Dunkirk harbour may be justly doubted; but that of the French government, in making a harbour at Boulogne, must be admired; and it has had one effect, to compel this country to make a good harbour at Dover.—Thus war may be attended with some good consequences, and give good harbours to both countries.

The act to limit the number of officers in the house of commons, discovered some just notions of liberty; but they who framed it, in their jealousy of one branch of the legislature, could have had no idea how every branch might be brought in subjection to a new power. If a great number of officers was allowed in the house, too great a preponderance would be given to the crown, and it was right to guard against it; but is it not equally necessary to guard against any other influence? It matters not to the people of a country whether they are under the influence of the crown, or the influence of a

cabal of individuals, independent both on them and on the crown; or rather the influence of the crown is the better of the two, as it may be supposed to look forward with somewhat greater anxiety to the welfare of the country, than can be expected from the cabal. If it is in the power of an individual to send several members to parliament, his influence will be measured by that number; and if several individuals, having each this power, join together, and the number of their members is either half of the whole house, or superior to either of the other parties in it, they must rule the country. If, besides, it should become a principle, that when a person is sent into the house of commons by one of these individuals, he should be so bound to act under that individual, that upon a difference of opinion he must give up his seat, whilst a member sent by a town or county may laugh with impunity at his constituents; then it is evident, that the body of individuals, sending such members to parliament, is far more dangerous to the morals and the liberty of the country, than the unworthiest prince who ever sat upon the throne of England. Whether there is a tendency in this country to the formation of such a body of individuals, it becomes every man, who has a regard for its constitution, to consider, and to express his indignation against the maxim, which is said to be not unknown, of this supposed connection between the individual and the degraded character sent to parliament, who will comply with such conditions. To call such a wretch a member of parliament, is to degrade the legislature; he has not that free voice, which every man going into the house ought to possess; he should be treated as my Lord's, or Mr. A. B's————Men of such a stamp should have a bench to themselves; for the impurity of the mind is as bad as that of the body.

On the attempt to prohibit dissenters from teaching in schools and academies, we are at a loss at which most to express our astonishment—at the folly or the mischievous tendency of the measure. How trifling is the difference between the church of England and the dissenters! In doctrine there is scarcely any difference; their discipline does, indeed, make a distinction. The former is rich, and gives good things to its officers; the latter pay sparingly, and expect their officers to do their duty. —But the dissenters were staunch friends to the house of Brunswick; the higher officers of the church had a hankering after the Stuarts. The death of Queen Anne prevented the passing of the bill; and with the Brunswick family entered toleration. The dissenters have their schools and academies, and some of the best teachers belong to their party. The church of England, in possession of immense wealth, and the great majority of population on its side, ought not to have wished for the assistance of such a bill; yet perhaps it had a pre-sentiment of the consequences of toleration, and that both its doctrines and discipline would, in future times, be impugned with impunity. Whether it be so or not, we shall say, that a church which cannot be supported without the oppression of its enemies, does not deserve support at all; and they who proposed the bill, paid a great compliment to the cause of the dissenters.

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

The first concern of Abdollah on his arrival at Tunis, was to find an Englishman to teach him the English language; and he was fortunate enough in finding one that exactly suited his purpose:—this was a young man, who had lived a year or two in a merchant's counting-house, and was on the point of returning to England to establish a mercantile connexion; and the terms offered by Abdollah were sufficient to induce him to quit all other employments for his new office. The chief embarrassment with the Englishman was, that he knew nothing of grammar, and had never been a teacher; but neither of these points weighed at all with Abdollah, who had learned several languages, and had by experience discovered how little useful the grammars, as they are generally drawn up, are to the learner, whatever they may be to an adept in the language. —His only fear was, that his teacher might have an improper pronuncia-

tion; but in this he was fortunate, for the young man, though born and bred in the east end of London, spoke English tolerably well. He could talk of his Sunday's excursion to an uncle, without complaining of the terrible *Ills* of *Ampstead* and *Igate;* and carve at dinner without mangling the *ams* and the *ave*, and speak of his uncle, without puzzling his hearers to know, whether he spoke of his uncle's *heart* or his *art*. He did not talk either like the parsons in some places, who begin their service with a—*Ven* the *vicked* man turneth *away* from his *vickedness;* and on one Sunday read a verse in the bible—*Ven* a man *vows* a *vow* unto the Lord, which, from its setting all the dogs in the church a barking, is called the bow wow Sunday. For his freedom from these and similar improprieties in speech, he was indebted to a sister, who had never been at a boarding-school; and yet from common observation, reading, and good sense, had discovered, that a word beginning with an h, was to be pronounced differently from one without it, and that v is not w. When she had discovered these important facts, which were secrets to most of her neighbours, she told them to her brother, who not only was convinced, but took such pains, that in less than three months he corrected himself of the ill habits to which he had been used from his infancy.

But another difficulty occurred.—The Englishman could speak only his own language, and a little Moorish, of which his scholar knew not a word; but this did not perplex Abdollah, whose experience taught him, that in a very short time the words of any language may be learned. Here the Jew was also of assistance; for, when the Englishman produced the only book he had, which was the bible, the Jew, on his interpreting the first verse into Moorish, found the correspondence between it and the first verse of his law, and learned for the first time that the English had a religion. Thus Abdollah began very successfully: the Englishman translated his words into Moorish, and the Jew gave them to Abdollah in his own language; and before the end of the month, Abdollah read the first chapter of the bible with tolerable fluency, and understood its contents. He could also tell the names in English of the most familiar objects around him; and when he went with his instructor on board ship, he could enter a little into conversation with him, and understood tolerably well what was passing at table.

Their voyage was rather tedious: the first part, till they left the coast of Africa, was favoured with pleasant breezes and fine weather; the latter part was foggy and squally. As they approached the English channel, the account of the coast of Europe seemed to be realized. They had not seen the sun for many days, and a fog or cloudy weather accompanied them, till the vessel came to her moorings at Blackwall. It was one of those days, which sometimes happen in London, when the smoke is accumulated to a great height over the town, and all the narrow streets are in a state of darkness. On such a day Abdollah was landed near the Tower, and conveyed by his instructor to the house of a merchant, in one of the narrow lanes near Thames-street.—The mansion was a very excellent one, and the stranger was accommodated with the best apartments in it; but his entre had been made through the counting-house, where all the clerks were writing by candle-light; and though it was ten o'clock in the morning, in the month of November, the candles were necessary on the breakfast-table in the drawing-room.—Abdollah was very anxious to discover the cause of this phenomenon; but in spite of the gloom, which the weather had impressed him with, he felt his heart cheered by the kind attention of his hostess, and her two fair daughters; and he could not but flatter himself with the idea, that though nature had been very sparing in her bounty to the country, the inhabitants had found many methods to remedy its defects. He was particularly struck with the neatness, and even elegance, that reigned in the apartment; the modest deportment of the ladies, though their dress seemed to indicate a very different character; the propriety with which every thing was served up, and the good behaviour of the servants. Above all things, the fire-place excited his admiration, and the brightness of the

fire-utensils, notwithstanding the dirt of the mineral, which gave warmth to the room, convinced him that there must be a superior degree of civilization to what he had expected.

The darkness was scarcely in some degree dispelled, when there poured down torrents of rain; and candles introduced again about three o'clock, led Abdollah to imagine that natural light was a very scarce commodity, and the day of short duration in this country. He had, however, sufficient objects to attract his attention around him, and notwithstanding the badness of the climate, he found it possible to spend a day very pleasantly, though he never went out of the house. The next day, which was nearly as dark as the preceding, was employed in getting the goods cleared at the custom-house, to which place Abdollah went with his instructor; and the hurry, and confusion, and noise, which assailed him, both in getting to, and transacting his business at the place, began to disturb a little his natural tranquillity; and the account first given to him of the barbarous manners of the country, returned very forcibly to his mind. He could not indeed help observing to his instructor, on their escape in Thames-street from being jammed between some carts, and knocked down by some brutal carmen, that much of that inconvenience might be remedied, by only widening the streets; and, when he came to the custom-house, and saw the river before him, he wondered that there was not a walk on its banks, by which they might have come to such a place of business with less trouble. The Englishman could not give him any information on these heads, but was content with shewing him the long-room, and pointing out to him the bridge, which was noted down as an object for the next day's walk, and Abdollah rejoiced in leaving a place of riot so little adapted to his feelings, and returning to the mansions of hospitality.

The next day his guide was to carry him, according to the preceding determination, to London-bridge; but unfortunately making a little round, exposed the African philosopher to a number of unpleasing incidents. On turning round the corner of a street, he narrowly escaped being tossed by an over-driven ox, and his heels were in an instant after tripped up by one of the drivers. The laughs that were excited on seeing him roll in the kennel, did not impress him with the most favourable notions of the moral character of the English; but a hackney-coach was at hand, and he and his guide stepped into it, and returned back to their apartments.—There Abdollah soon cleaned himself, and was preparing to go on his intended expedition, but he found that he could scarcely walk, and a surgeon, who had been sent for, on examining him, insisted on his staying for some time in the house, and submitting to be treated methodically.—Abdollah submitted, and was confined to the house for three weeks. His fair companions solaced him for his misfortunes, and he made rapid advances under their care and instruction in the English language.

The sun at the end of these three weeks appeared, and they would have recommended Abdollah to move out only in a coach; but the philosopher, who wished to see every thing, could not be prevailed on to make use of this mode of conveyance. No accident occurred this time in their way to the bridge, where the African and his companion saw, as is usual, the people running from one side to the other to see the barges enter, and shoot out from the arch. This sight equally attracted the attention of the philosopher, and regardless of the structure of the bridge, he was occupied solely in looking at the barges. The water was running down, and Abdollah was looking down the river, expecting a barge to shoot from the arch under him, when a sudden scream told the fatal story, and a boat was seen to overset, with persons clinging to it, whilst others were combating with the waves for their lives, or sinking in the waters. In an instant boats came from all quarters.—Abdollah saw them taking up the objects in distress, and among them appeared a female without symptoms of life, carried by a boat to the Southwark-side of the bridge. The crowd naturally went to that quarter. Abdollah and his companion followed, and by means of the latter, they both gained admission to the public-house,

in which the body was deposited. They saw it laid out apparently dead; when soon after came a surgeon with his assistants, and going very methodically to work, and following well-known rules, they restored the suspended animation, and the lady, in the course of a few hours, was able to walk to her carriage, to be conveyed to her own house. Abdollah was a silent spectator of the whole of this transaction, and he returned home deep in thought, not knowing which most to admire, the want of precaution in exposing people to be drowned, or the ingenuity manifested in recovering them from the danger to which they had been exposed.

Quest. VI. Was William Tell to be praised or detested for carrying two arrows into the field, when he was ordered to shoot an apple off the head of his son?

This question will be differently considered by persons according to their different habits and situations in life. A priest, in former times, would put a kingdom under an interdict, and think it a meritorious act to encourage subjects to fight against their prince; but then the rights of the church were at stake, and the sovereign had dared to act against the supposed sacred community. Resistance to a sovereign, upon any other ground, was deprecated, because resistance in the multitude one way, might lead them to resistance in another, and to shake off the yoke imposed upon them by priestcraft. A lawyer, brought up in the smoke and dirt of his office, and judging every thing by rules and precedents laid down in courts of law, knows of no resistance to the sovereign will, if it can be made consistent with any of his musty parchments; and he will go no small lengths to find a consistency between a royal decree, however tyrannical, and the dictates of justice. Many noble instances to the contrary were, however, seen in the conduct of the parliaments of France, bodies composed entirely of lawyers; for they stood really between the sovereign and the people, and suffered banishment frequently, rather than register, and thus give a sanction to his tyrannical edicts. The conduct of these parliaments deserves to be studied in every country, where the sparks of freedom still remain. A knavish politician, who has made his fortune by peculation, and the plunder of the public purse, who sees nothing in government, but an artful contrivance by which the few are enabled to wallow in luxury at the expence of the impoverished many, deprecates every sort of resistance, or even thought, in the swinish multitude. What are they made for but to obey the laws, and what business have they to consider about them! Let their superiors do what they please; it is the privilege of their birth, exalted rank, superior merits; and in some countries this episcopal doctrine is carried so far, that the prince's palace is adorned with the skulls of men, and the wretch is not esteemed unhappy, whose head has been dexterously struck off by the sovereign, merely as a trial of skill.

The last instance shews to how low a pitch human nature may be degraded, and the picture of William Tell and his two arrows would scarcely excite any emotion in some despotical countries. Yet surely to strike off heads for amusement, by a legal prince, is just as bad as the striking off of heads on account of a real or a supposed injury, by an outrageous mob. The action of William Tell lies somewhere between these two actions, and there is a point beyond which the caprice and tyranny of a sovereign are not to be borne. The memory of William Tell was long held in reverence in Switzerland, and this small territory produced heroes not to be conquered. But that spirit is now lost, and some centuries will probably elapse before another William Tell arises, and rouses them to energy.

But whether the action of this hero is praise or blame worthy, whether we can blame him or not for his magnanimous answer to the tyrant, that one arrow would have pierced his heart, if the other had touched the child; and whether he is to be praised or blamed for piercing afterwards the heart of that tyrant with an arrow, and calling his countrymen to freedom, the action is a memorable one, and by it we may try our own feelings. Nature will speak it out in some minds, and woe be to that country where its feelings are entirely subdued. Tyrants are, however, taught

by it not to provoke their people to madness, to give their oppressions the semblance of law, to quench more effectually public spirit by various pretexts, and to make the people themselves their own persecutors.—Thus, in Spain the Inquisition was established under the idle pretext of the good of souls: each man became a spy upon his neighbour: the exact quantum of each man's spiritual goods was to be ascertained: the holy office had its spies in every district to ascertain them: respectable people became familiars, or commissaries of the office: the supposed criminal was to lay before them the whole of his spiritual concerns, and to be subject to every vexatious question from the commissioners; and the people even rejoiced when they saw their fellow-creature brought out to be burnt.

Questions to be answered next month:—

What other occurrences, besides those already mentioned, deserve to be noticed, between the taking of Babylon and the battle of Marathon?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Which are the principal epochs between the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, and the American revolution?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Does London afford to a reflecting mind, a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Can the Volunteers be made as capable to defend the country, as our soldiers, in their present state?

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *London, Sept. 2, 1805.*

IN my last I expressed a wish for the erection of public baths in this metropolis. The benefits likely to result from the establishment of the same, in my opinion, will be very great, as few parents would then be averse to the permitting their children to indulge themselves in the salutary, but too often fatal, recreation of bathing, who now prohibit them, from the consideration of the hazard attending it. As bathing, by this means, would become more general, it would naturally lead to the preventing many of those chronic disorders which arise from a relaxed system, so general in most large cities, and imputable to the sedentary employment of the major part of the inhabitants. One thing proper to be attended to (should such a plan take place) would be the employing a superintendant, to discharge all persons from bathing whilst overheated; in this point youth are seldom sufficiently cautious; and I have sometimes been induced to think, that as many lives are lost by this fatal inattention as by accidental drowning; fevers, and not unfrequently insanity, is an almost general consequence attending it. It should likewise be necessary for masters of schools to take their boys frequently to these places, and teach them the art of swimming; an art, rarely acquired but in youth, and in this maritime country essentially necessary for the preservation of the lives of many of our brave seamen, who for want of knowledge in this art are frequently lost. Our neighbours the French, have, for some time past, had numerous institutions of this kind, and I should be happy to see my countrymen copying the minuter decencies and duties from that nation of political economists in this respect. I am Sir, Your obedient, &c. J. D.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE effect of habit upon the moral character has not been sufficiently attended to; though the connection between custom and principle is confessedly great, and it frequently leads to results not expected, and consequently, not guarded against. The early associations of the mind often ripen into settled notions; expand with the growth of man, and according to their rectitude or obliquity, produce consequences either happy or calamitous. Hence we may infer the important necessity of watching over the actions of children with scrupulous attention; it may be said of example, that one precedent is almost sure to create another; and an action once tolerated, gains immense ground in the mind of an infant; for we naturally ascribe to age wisdom, and to our parents or governors, a sort of sovereign supremacy, and infallibility. Now, if those *infallible guardians* sanction by their neutrality, any line of conduct whatsoever, the ductile mind of infants instantly decides that such conduct must be proper.

Being itself unaccustomed to, and in fact, for the most part, incapable of analysing actions, and estimating their natural and moral propriety or impropriety, by any secular or religious criterion, it is in every respect the passive recipient of the ideas of those to whom we are entrusted in our tender years; and accordingly, as they implant in us the sentiments of virtue, justice, and equity, so do we grow up. The mind of a child has been considered by some as a mere *tabula rasa*, as adopting unconsciously, the impressions of good or ill; it is endued by nature, or at least this is the opinion of some ingenious philosophers, with so little discrimination or energy of thinking and judging, that it may even admit the one for the other, and, however strange it may appear, be taught to receive the dictates of impiety, injustice, and villainy, as the solemn language of truth and virtue. It is impossible to convince a child of ordinary abilities, of the truth of a self-evident proposition, except it be such obvious ones as that *two and two are four*, that a *whole is greater than its parts*, &c. but let the most profound metaphysician try the experiment for once, and see whether they can establish in the mind of a child the following truism, that "it is impossible to be and not to be," at the same time. He will quickly find, that the child must learn the meaning of the terms; for this last is an abstract proposition, relating to a science at once complicated and obscure. Yet, abstractedly considered, it is as obviously self-evident, as that two and two are four.

It would be a matter of not incurious speculation, to contemplate the figure, as we call it, which a man would make in society, on whom the experiment had been tried, of invariably substituting wrong for right, and thus giving him a kind of retrograde education, as to moral principle and conduct—whether such a catechumen would not be, in many respects, inferior to a savage of Labradore? for, let it be observed, that by pursuing such a method, the *natural* sentiments of the human heart would be obliterated, as I conceive, inasmuch as our *received* systems of education have for their object to improve upon nature, and to expand the germs of virtuous excellence which she has sown. In some instances, I am apt to think, that a man so brought up, would be precisely an uncultivated savage; he would have many points of similitude, in common with the "untutored Indian," because the refined arts of civilized society have engendered certain duties, which will ever naturally arise from men being so associated; but which duties are altogether unknown to mankind in its pristine, or unembellished state. The moral code of nature is extremely simple, consisting of but few precepts, which are perfectly well known to men, and which sufficiently bind them in their unorganized condition.

Speaking temperately, a man might, I should think, be taught in many instances, to act in a manner diametrically opposite to what custom has prescribed, and yet act conformably to the suggestions of nature and unsophisticated reason. The moral character of men is replete with selfishness, hypocrisy, and contradictions; a selfish principle often leads a man astray, instead of expanding his heart with universal philanthropy, and imbuing him with ideas that rest upon the broad principles of general and active utility. If he possess an instinctive spirit of self-enquiry, an ardent love of truth, and an abhorrence of that passiveness, which is prone to believe every thing which it cannot comprehend; he will soon reveal the flimsy covering which conceals from mankind their true line of conduct, in the path of conscientious duty, substituting in its stead, a creed composed of dogmas, which are founded in error, supported by opinion, and believed from weakness. Nor will he desist from this scrutiny, influenced by the consideration, that designing and superficial individuals, will stigmatize his character. The self-thinking, self-acting intrepidity of his mind, will not only give ardour in the pursuit, but urge him on to surmount all the obstacles that may be thrown in his way. It requires indeed, no common vigour of genius, or rather of intellectual perspicacity, to suspect the existence of error in that which all are unanimous in upholding; and it appears to me that many men, who really possess this first gift requisite towards the attainment of truth, are

intimidated from the pursuit, through a too delicate apprehension, if I may so call it, of what may follow; and an injurious veneration for the opinion of his neighbours, and of the world at large.

This is a subject on which I could with pleasure expatiate: but as it is in some measure foreign to the professed object of this paper, I shall wave any further amplification for the present, and apologising for the episodical interruption, proceed to my proper object.

I have already declared my opinion as to the intimate connexion which invariably subsists between habit, and the moral principles which regulate the human character; whence I infer the necessity of paying strict attention to such early habits as children are susceptible of, and are apt to acquire. All this was laid down as introductory to a consideration of the following question, "What kind of influence cruelty to animals may produce upon the morals?"

It is well observed by our great ethic poet, that,

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd;"

a maxim which strongly inculcates the invincible powers of habit. But of habits, as of every thing else under the sun, there are degrees, some being of greater importance than others, either from their inveteracy, or from the evil which they are likely to draw after them. And I am bold to give my opinion here, that among the most inveterate, as well as most productive of evil and calamity, I must ever reckon *that* habit which derides the sufferings of the animal creation. According to my judgment, there is not a more repulsive sight than that of young persons indulging the horrid luxury of beholding the agonies and distortions which the infliction of pain upon dumb creatures produces. Man is ordained by scriptural authority, to be the natural lord over all that lives, and he ought, in course, to be their natural protector; he should never oppress those who cannot resist, nor punish, where offence cannot in the nature of things be given. And can it be expected, let me ask, that the wretch who beholds, unconcerned, the corporeal sufferings of a mute and helpless animal, should ever feel for the woes of a fellow-countryman or mortal? No. The same tender sensibility of mind, the same "impenetrable stuff," which prompts us to participate in the feelings of the meanest creature that lives, prompts us also to sigh and mourn over the calamities of our brethren. Nay, more; unfeelingness is more venial in the one case than in the other. Man is often the purveyor of his own misery; animals, it should be observed, never are; man often suffers justly, animals never can; they are almost always the victims of human avarice, or brutality. If there *be* degrees of cruelty, that surely is the greatest, which is shown towards those animals which seem to seek our fostering and kind protection. The prowling tyrants of the desart—that lordly savage the lion, the blood-stained hyena, the deathful serpent, or the voracious tiger—seem by their nature to be placed in a kind of hostilities with man; though even to these, I would shew no enmity or needless cruelty. But what feelings must he possess, who can behave with inhumanity towards the noble, generous steed, who carries him safely to his destination, whether for pleasure, for health, or interest;—the faithful, the affectionate, the humble dog, who guards him while he sleeps, who follows him to the last gasp of departing life, who repines not, nor deserts him, though hunger, perhaps, be his constant lot; whom no ill usage can alienate, no caresses can inveigle or corrupt; who raises the mute eye of imploring pity, when the uplifted hand threatens him with destruction; and who even licks that hand which has chastised him. Between these, (and others that might be enumerated) there seems to be a kind of reciprocal affection established by nature, as if to compel man, in despite of himself, to be just and merciful. But yet how seldom do we attend to this plain monition!

Children, from their earliest infancy, should be thoroughly grounded in the the principle of humanity to animals. Never should they be allowed to indulge in the most remote or minute degree, any propensity to inflict unnecessary pain; rather let them be carefully instructed to commiserate the unhappy lot of such as happen to suffer beyond what it may be in their

power to redress; let them be taught to turn away, with symptoms of horror, from the sight of helpless wretchedness; let their yet unpractised tongues lisp forth accents of benign compassion for the bondage which the dumb creation is subjected to; let them shudder at the bare notion of impaling the helpless, harmless cockchafer, mutilating flies, tormenting dogs, or even treading upon the inoffensive worm that crawls beneath their feet; let them early learn to respect life, and the feelings of all that live. I would not even have them consider the destruction of a spider, a beetle, or any reptile, that we often wrongfully, perhaps, deem noxious, as a matter of indifference, but as a painful necessity, which should be avoided in every possible circumstance. And above all, let infant females be thus tutored; for in them we always expect to find whatever is soft, benignant and humane; and this is the more indispensible, as it is but too often their lot through life, to appear in those situations where the exercise of the milder qualities is perpetually acceptable, and perpetually required.

It cannot for a moment be reasonably doubted, that the ingrafting of this habit upon the juvenile mind, would have a very sensible effect upon the moral character. The virtues that are dependent and mutually coherent, by almost imperceptible links, on the existence of humanity, are many; for it is a principle which pervades, in one or other of its modifications, almost every action of a man. We readily acknowledge the prevailing force of habit in every other respect, nor can we make any scruple to recognise it in this; the child that is allowed to be scornful, dishonest, mendacious, indolent, or wrathful, will, as he grows up, shew all these vices in a greater amplitude, unless he be placed in such particular situations as necessarily compel him to restrain and conceal his native propensities from the fear of superior power. The child that is permitted to behave with cruelty towards animals and insects, will ever retain a certain savage ferocity of character, which, whenever, opportunities offer, will, I will venture to pronounce, be manifested equally towards men and animals. The youth who can wantonly torture a puppy, or a kitten, unless restrained only by fear of the law, or that of personal chastisement, will behave in the same manner when advanced to riper years.

It is a ridiculous mistake to suppose that cruelty is naturally inherent in human nature. I will not deny that this vicious propensity is to be found in almost every infant; but this proceeds, as I take it, from unconsciousness, or insensibility, of what produces pain: pain is an abstract idea relatively to others, but becomes personal when considered with regard to ourselves. A child that has never been burnt, will voluntarily thrust its finger into the candle or fire; but when he finds that this action produces the sensation of pain, he will ever after associate these ideas together, and will in consquence carefully avoid repeating the act. But he does not so soon learn to generalise his conceptions, by supposing that what gives pain to him, must likewise give pain to another; for he would immediately afterwards, if permitted, positively subject the fingers of his mother, or his nurse, to the same trial of fire. It requires frequency of precept or reflection, to establish in his mind the truism, that, generally speaking, what gives pain to himself, will, yea must, excite pain in others. It is in fact a long time before he completely learns to transfer his own feelings to another.

And the case, perhaps, is still more cogent when applied to the animal creation. It no doubt, requires a great effort of the mind, for a child to conceive that he should behave with the same tenderness towards a kitten or a puppy, as towards his brother or sister. It would certainly be a long time before he would arrive at this truth, by the unaided deduction of his own intellects; and during that interval, he would be insensibly, perhaps, growing ferocious. Why is it more *natural* to suppose that cruelty is inherent in man, than that a propensity to lying, swearing, or thieving is? The same previous process as is employed to prevent the practice of these latter enormities, might be adopted, I cannot help thinking, with equal availability, to restrain the commission of the former. Is it not the height of

absurdity to draw a per contra inference, and is it not the height of moral turpitude to suffer, in consequence, such an inveterate, incorrigible habit, to gain ascendancy in our offspring, by neglecting to tincture their callow minds with the fine feelings of humanity, and the genuine sentiments of Christian philanthropy? Error is oftener propagated through negligence, than from premeditated design; I am willing candidly to hope, that the one I am now considering, may proceed from inadvertency, and I therefore harbour an expectation, that the preceding remarks may have a well-timed influence, with those who peruse them.

I cannot conclude this letter, Mr. Editor, without recalling to the minds of your readers, the following beautiful lines from our admired Cowper, who has been called the "Poet of Christianity."

"I would not enter on my list of friends
(Tho' grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,
And charg'd perhaps with venom, that intrudes
A visitor unwelcome, into scenes,
Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,
The chamber, or refectory, may die:
A necessary act incurs no blame.
Not so, when held within their proper bounds,
And guiltless of offence, they range the air,
Or take their pastime in the spacious field;
There they are privileg'd; and he that hunts,
Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the economy of nature's realm,
Who when she form'd, design'd them an abode.
The sum is this: if man's convenience, health,
Or safety, interfere, his rights and claims
Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs:
Else they are all, the meanest things that are
As free to live, and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who, in his sovereign wisdom, form'd them all.
Ye therefore, who love mercy, teach your sons
To love it too."— *Cowper.*

Indulging the hope that you will give admission to this my letter, I remain a well wisher to your interesting miscellany, and am, Yours, &c.

July 6, 1805. DOFRUMN.

For the Universal Magazine.

AN ENQUIRY RESPECTING ALEXANDER'S TOMB.

"Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole? As thus; Alexander died; Alexander was buried; Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth; of that we make loam; and why of that loam whereunto he was converted, might they not stop a beer-barrel?" *Shakspeare.*

THE following is a statement of facts relative to the deportation from Egypt of that curious, noble, and wonderful monument, the Sarcophagus, which is now represented to have been, and is expressly shewn, in the British Museum, as the tomb of Alexander the Great. This statement is introduced, and accompanied by some general and historical observations, forming a sort of critical enquiry, which I shall take the liberty to extract, and present for the perusal of your readers, from some of the Reviews and contemporary journals; they are such remarks, however, only as seem to me necessary to contribute towards the obtaining some kind of a decision, whether the particular Sarcophagus, which forms at present the subject of so much investigation among the learned in this country, be really the tomb of Alexander or not. A CANDID ENQUIRER.

The learned Dan. Clarke, LL. D. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, has lately published a critical dissertation on the Sarcophagus, lately brought from Alexandria, and now deposited in the British Museum, in London. Such is the irresistible interest attached to every thing connected with the extensive renown, and the remains of "Great Hammon's son, the invincible" Alexander the Great, that even now, although 20

centuries have elapsed since his decease, if it could be undeniably ascertained that the Sarcophagus, which is the subject of the work here mentioned, were, in fact, the tomb of that conqueror, its value would be estimated by every lover of virtû at a rate unspeakably greater than if it were referred to a hero of minor importance. The corps of Scavans which was employed during the late attempt of the French to establish themselves in Egypt, collected, in the city of Alexandria, a number of ancient works interesting to science; and these they were so desirous of retaining, that the disposal of them occasioned some delay in the surrender of the starving garrison, and excited no little asperity in the French commander, when he found the British general peremptorily insisting to have them considered as national property.

Among the most valuable of these spoils, one was an ancient marble, found at Rosetta, which is inscribed with three sorts of characters, the Greek, the ordinary Egyptian, and the Hieroglyphic; which last, having never hitherto been decyphered by the learned, it was hoped that this marble might afford a key to unfold the mysteries of that abstruse science.

A second antiquity of much greater magnitude, was a prodigious vessel, composed of a greenish coloured stone, and which measured in length, ten feet three inches; in breadth, five feet three inches, that is to say in the widest part, and four feet three inches at the narrower extremity; in height, it measured three feet three inches. This was hollowed, and the outside of it was adorned with almost innumerable hieroglyphical figures, disposed in perpendicular rows down the sides, and in horizontal rows along the wider end, which is rounded.—It appears that twelve or fourteen orifices have been made toward the bottom, apparently for the reception of water-cocks. Its appearance, at first sight, indicates it to be no ordinary utensil, nor calculated for any purpose in common life; but to ascertain its true character, requires the exercise of much investigation, ingenuity, and argument combined.—The distinction attributed to it by many virtuosi, has been, that of the tomb of Alexander the Great; and the work of Dr. Clarke may be considered as the production of a gentleman, who is leading counsel for the affirmative side of the question. Dr. C. is, doubtless, extremely well qualified for the delicate office he has undertaken, both by his attainments in general learning, and from his profound knowledge as a classical antiquarian; this gentleman having acquired no little celebrity by his travels and researches, during a very fatigueing and uncommonly extensive journey in Asia Minor and other parts, wherein he had numberless opportunities of reconnoitring and ascertaining the nature, forms, and materials of tombs, and other sepulchral monuments in general, some of them derived from very early ages. The Rev. Sam. Henley, whose erudition has been amply demonstrated by his Illustrations of Phenician Medals, and his Explanation of the Egyptian Hieroglyphic of the Year, as copied by M. Denon, &c. may, we are told, be regarded as second counsel in this cause.

It is certain that the sarcophagus, the immediate subject of Dr. C.'s work, was ever secluded from public view by the Arabs, at Alexandria: that Europeans especially found great difficulties in obtaining permission to inspect it; and that the inhabitants of Alexandria did not suffer their city to be deprived of it, without howling, lamenting, and testifying extreme regret. It is certain, too, that M. Denon, in order to procure access to this hidden treasure, took with him a detachment of soldiers, and hewed down the gates of the inclosure with axes, to violate its repository of silence and concealment. The French had contrived, it seems, to secrete it in the hold of their hospital ship, where it was not expected that research would follow it; but the expedient which they had resorted to was communicated to Dr. Clarke, and the consequence was, that this invaluable monument of antiquity, together with the Rosetta inscription, and another sarcophagus, called, The Lover's Fountain, brought by the French from Grand Cairo, were reclaimed by the British commanders, and are now preserved in the British Museum.

There can be little doubt as to the antiquity of this subject, nor of its rarity, or the profound and early estimation it has been held in, nor of its Egyptian origin: but there may be very plausible and rational doubts as to its primary destination; and considerable doubts are, and have been entertained, whether it be the tomb of Alexander. The evidence that has been adduced for the affirmative may be thus summed up:—Alexander died in the city of Babylon, on the 22d of May, in the 323d year before the Christian æra. The voice of fame had anticipated to his corpse, and to the place where it was to be deposited, the same good fortune that had attended him during life; and therefore every one was desirous to secure the possession of this talisman to himself. After two years, which his surviving generals employed at Babylon, in discussing their opposite pretensions, and in making preparations for his burial, the funereal procession began to move towards Damascus, on its way to Egypt. By his will, Alexander had ordered that his body should be deposited in the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the desarts of Libya. It appears that Perdiccas conducted the solemn procession.—The chariot in which it was conveyed, exceeded, in its construction and magnificence, whatever the world had till then beheld. The sight of this gorgeous car, and the prodigious train of attendant pageantry by which it was invironed, brought together immense multitudes from all the cities in its route, to behold it. As soon as Ptolemy received intelligence of its approach, he went in person to meet it, accompanied by an army, as far as Syria. Under the pretence of rendering funeral honours to the body, he would not allow it to be carried to its appointed destination; but first conveyed it to the city of Memphis, and from thence to Alexandria. In the latter place, it was considered as the palladium of the city, was consecrated by the most sacred ceremonies, and was long afterwards regarded as an object of Pagan reverence and adoration. The body was originally shrouded in a covering of sheet-gold, fitted closely to the features, and so ductile as to receive whatever form the artist chose;—and the artist displayed his skill, by producing in this golden investiture, an accurate resemblance of the deceased hero. Over this chased work, was a golden drapery, folded, no doubt, like the clothing worn in those times next the body. They then proceeded to add the splendid purple vest, variegated with gold, and afterwards his armour, wishing to represent him a warrior monarch as he lived. They added also the sceptre, as an ensign of civil command, denoting the sovereign even after his death. Ptolemy prepared also a sarcophagus of stone, which received the whole body, with its valuable appendages; and the question now agitated among the learned is, whether that sarcophagus was, in fact, the very same individual as the one which has been lately lodged in the British Museum.

Such is the state and history of the existing facts; but does it appear that we have any precise, correct description, by any ancient writer, of the sarcophagus which inclosed the body of Alexander? No mention is made of its colour, nor of the nature, size, or order of its ornaments; nor are there upon record any accurate measures of its dimensions. It is, indeed, said by Diodorus Siculus, to be "in magnitude and workmanship worthy the greatness and glory of Alexander;"—but so vague a description is not sufficient to answer the purposes of identification.

This surprizing sarcophagus is one entire block of Egyptian breccia, and is probably what was termed emerald by the ancient workmen. The stone is extremely rare; the working of it was highly expensive; and the skill and perseverance requisite to execute embellishments in it, exceed the powers of modern artists. It is, therefore, allowed to be worthy of containing the remains of Alexander; but in proof that it actually did so, we must depend on probabilities and inferences from history, in the absence of positive and explicit information. It is certain that the sarcophagus of Alexander was deposited at Alexandria; it was there when Augustus visited the remains of that hero; it was there when Septimius Severus paid his veneration at this shrine, in the year 202 of the Chris-

tian æra; when he collected the sacred volumes of the Egyptians, and shut them up, with whatever related to Alexander, in the cloistered mausoleum that formed the area around his tomb; which mausoleum, according to Dr. Clarke, obtained the name of "Alexander's body." In these cloisters, the bodies of the Ptolemies of Egypt were also deposited. A question, therefore, naturally suggests itself here:—Might not this sarcophagus belong to one of these kings? In the year of Christ 213, Caracalla affected to perform unusual adorations at this shrine; by which he previously fascinated the affections of the Alexandrians, whom he afterwards massacred.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN the Universal Magazine for July last, you have, with great propriety, recommended the means suggested by Dr. Hawes, for the recovery of persons apparently dead, &c. because the means of restoration cannot be too generally diffused, or put in practice when requisite.

In the subsequent month (August,) under the signature of J. W. Jones, the writer animadverts on the application of spirit of wine, with equal politeness and philosophical induction. In so important a circumstance of sudden apparent death, instant means of relief ought to be resorted to; and it is of the first importance, that these should be applicable to the exigency of the case. It is certain, that in this species of suspended animation, the great object to be obtained is the excitement of vital heat, and of that energy upon which life depends—consequently stimulants of various degrees of power are indicated. As evaporation has a tendency to produce cold, or to carry off heat, it is plain that spirit of wine, which is volatile, cannot possibly prove a stimulus to the surface of the body; the evaporation, however, from a body that is in a state of apparent death, and of course generally cold, cannot suffer in the subduction of heat, by evaporation of spirit, absorbed by the flannel. I should, however, prefer the mode of gentle friction, by dry flannel, without the aid of spirit of wine.

But with respect to the introduction of the fumes of tobacco, the objection to it, in my opinion, is not simply negative, but positive; because experience has shewn and confirmed the influence of tobacco to be sedative, and consequently its application by the rectum is calculated to destroy the little spark of life that might not be totally extinguished. I have seen so many sedative and debilitating effects of tobacco, on the nervous system, as to have long made me oppose its application, in all cases of apparent death, or in any state whatever of debility; and I hope the practice of Dr. Hawes will coalesce with the experience of many professional gentlemen, at the head of whom may be placed the late John Hunter, who, if I recollect right, was avowedly against the use of this debilitating vegetable, in all cases of suspended animation—as is your correspondent,

NICOLOGIA.

London, Sept. 14, 1805.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

HAVING been much pleased with the following character of that eminent reformer, Luther, drawn by the masterly pen of Roscoe, in his Leo the Tenth, I have transcribed it for insertion in your useful miscellany.

I am, Sir, &c.

Islington, Sept. 13, 1805. J. E.

"In order to form a proper estimate of the conduct and character of Luther, it is necessary to consider him in two principal points of view: 1st, As an opponent to the haughty assumptions and gross abuses of the Roman see; and, 2dly, As the founder of a new church, over which he may be said to have presided, until the time of his death, in 1546; an interval of nearly thirty years. In the former capacity, we find him endeavouring to substitute the authority of reason, and of scripture, for that of councils and of popes, and contending for the utmost latitude in the perusal and construction of the sacred writings, which, as he expressed it, could not be chained, but were open to the interpretation of every indivi-

dual. For this great and daring attempt he was peculiarly qualified.—A consciousness of his own integrity, and the natural intrepidity of his mind, enabled him not only to brave the most violent attacks of his adversaries, but to treat them with a degree of derision and contempt which seemed to prove the superiority of his cause. Fully sensible of the importance and dignity of his undertaking, he looked with equal eyes on all worldly honours and distinctions; and emperors, and pontiffs, and kings, were regarded by him as men and as equals, who might merit his respect, or incur his resentment, according as they were inclined to promote or obstruct his views. Nor was he more firm against the stern voice of authority, than against the blandishments of flattery, and the softening influence of real or pretended friendship. The various attempts which were made to induce him to relax in his opposition, seem in general to have confirmed, rather than shaken, his resolution; and if at any time he shewed a disposition towards conciliatory measures, it was only a symptom that his opposition would soon be carried to a greater extreme. The warmth of his temperament seldom, however, prevented the exercise of his judgment; and the various measures to which he resorted for securing popularity to his cause, were the result of a thorough knowledge of the great principles of human nature, and of the peculiar state of the times in which he lived. The injustice and absurdity of resorting to violence, instead of convincing the understanding by argument, were shewn by him in the strongest light. Before the Imperial Diet, he asserted his private opinion, founded, as he contended, on reason and scripture, against all the authorities of the Roman church; and the important point which he incessantly laboured to establish was, *the right of private judgment in matters of faith.* To the defence of this proposition he was at all times ready to devote his learning, his talents, his repose, his character, and his life; and the *great* and *imperishable* merit of this reformer consists in his having demonstrated it by such arguments, as neither the efforts of his adversaries, nor his own subsequent conduct, have been able either to refute or invalidate.

As the founder of a new church, the character of Luther appears in a very different light. After having effected a separation from the see of Rome, there yet remained the still more difficult task of establishing such a system of religious faith and worship, as, without admitting the exploded doctrines of the papal church, would prevent that licentiousness, which it was supposed would be the consequence of a total absence of all ecclesiastical restraints. In this task Luther engaged with a resolution equal to that with which he had braved the authority of the Romish church; but with this remarkable difference, that in the one instance he effected his purpose by strenuously insisting on the right of private judgment in matters of faith, whilst in the other he succeeded by laying down new doctrines to which he expected that all those who espoused his cause should implicitly submit. The opinions of Luther on certain points were fixed and unalterable. The most important of these were the doctrine of the real presence in the eucharist, and the justification of mankind by faith alone. Whoever assented not to these propositions, was not of his church; and although he was ready on all occasions to make use of arguments from scripture for the defence of his tenets, yet when these proved insufficient, he seldom hesitated to resort to more violent measures. This was fully exemplified in his conduct towards his friend Carlostadt, who not being able to distinguish between the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation, and that of the real presence of Christ in the sacrament, had, like Zuinglius, adopted the idea that the bread and the wine were only the symbols, and not the actual substance, of the body and blood of Christ. Luther, however, maintained his opinion with the utmost obstinacy:—the dispute became the subject of several violent publications, until Luther, who was now supported by the secular power, obtained the banishment of Carlostadt, who was at length reduced to the necessity of earning his bread by his daily labour. The unaccommodating adherence of

Luther to this opinion, placed also an effectual bar to the union of the Helvetic and German reformers; and to such an uncharitable extreme did he carry his resentment against those who denied the real presence, that he refused to admit the Swiss and the German cities and states which had adopted the sentiments of Zuinglius and Bucer, into the confederacy for the defence of the protestant church, choosing rather to risk the total destruction of his cause, than to avail himself of the assistance of those who did not concur with him in every particular of belief.

Nor did Luther adhere less pertinaciously to the doctrine of predestination and of justification by faith alone, than to that of the real presence in the eucharist. In support of these opinions, he warmly attacked Erasmus, who had attempted to maintain the freedom of the human will: and when that great scholar and candid christian replied, in his *Hyperaspistes*, Luther increased his vehemence to scurrility and abuse. "That exasperated viper, Erasmus," says he, "has again attacked me: what eloquence will the vain glorious animal display in the overthrow of Luther!" In defending his opinion, as to the all-sufficiency of faith, he suffered himself to be carried to a still further extreme; and after having vindicated his doctrines against the authority of councils, and popes, and fathers, he, at length, impeached the authority of one of the apostles, asserting that the Epistle of James, in which the necessity of good works to a perfect faith is expressly stated and beautifully illustrated, was, in comparison with the writings of Peter and of Paul, a *mere book of straw!*

It would too far exceed the necessary limits of these pages, to dwell on the dissentions to which this inflexible adherence of Luther to certain opinions gave rise, or on the severity with which he treated those who unfortunately happened to believe too much on the one hand, or too little on the other, and could not walk steadily on the *hair-breadth line* which he had prescribed. Without attributing to the conduct of Luther all those calamities which a diversity of religious opinions occasioned in Europe, during the greater part of the sixteenth century, and in which thousands of innocent and conscientious persons were put to death, many of them with the most horrid torments, for no other reason than a firm adherence to those doctrines which appeared to them to be true, it is sufficient, on the present occasion, to remark the wonderful inconsistency of the human mind, which the character of Luther so strongly exemplifies. Whilst he was engaged in his opposition to the church of Rome, he asserted the right of private judgment in matters of faith, with the confidence and courage of a martyr: but no sooner had he freed his followers from the chains of papal domination, than he forged others in many respects equally intolerable; and it was the employment of his latter years, to counteract the beneficial effects produced by his former labours. The great example of freedom which he had exhibited, could not, however, be so soon forgotten; and many who had thrown off the authority of the Romish see, refused to submit their consciences to the control of a Monk, who had arrogated to himself the sole right of expounding those scriptures which he had contended were open to all. The moderation and candour of Melancthon in some degree mitigated the severity of his doctrines: but the example of Luther descended to his followers; and the uncharitable spirit evinced by the Lutheran doctors, in prescribing the articles of their faith, has often been the subject of just and severe reprehension*. Happy indeed had it been for mankind, had this *great reformer* discovered, that between perfect freedom and perfect obedience there can be no medium—that he who rejects one kind of human authority, in matters of religion, is not likely to submit to another—and that there cannot be a more dangerous, nor a more odious encroachment on the rights of an individual, than officiously and unsolicited to interfere with the sacred intercourse that subsists between him and his God!"

* "The conduct of the Lutheran doctors," says a very candid and competent judge, "in the deliberations relating to the famous form of concord, discovered such an imperious and uncharitable spirit, as would have been more consistent with the genius of the court of Rome, than with the principles of a protestant church."

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Robert Orme, Esq. F. A. S. the learned and elegant Historiographer of the English Establishments, Conquests, Trade, &c. in the East Indies.

" Mr. Orme, the historian of India, unites an exquisite taste for every fine art, with an accurate knowledge of Asiatic manners." *Sir W. Jones.*

IT is universally admitted, that national strength and prosperity is ever best produced and secured in a state where the interests of commerce and manufactures, and the means of possessing military power, (in a sufficiently large extent of fertile territory) have an equal place in the estimation of the legislators—and where they are not only made compatible with, but can be, in a great measure, united and rendered subservient to each other. The Greeks, as we learn from ancient history, rose to a great ascendance of power and political distinction, by cultivating, with activity and industry, the arts of peace as well as those of war—and I remember to have read an ingenious remark somewhere, to the following purport, that if the councils and military discipline of Lacedemon, had been added to the commercial strength of Athens, or in other words, if the power and policy of the two states could have been properly amalgamated, Greece would have remained to this day, invincible; the Macedonian subjugation of its different states, would never have taken place, and the Romans would have been effectually arrested and controuled in the progress of their arms. It is true that industry will make a small city a great one—will make a very small or barren territory populous and capable of abounding both with men and money; it has, likewise, been often seen that a small state may overcome a great one, by superior policy and courage, by military skill and discipline: it is necessary, therefore, that every nation which would support and extend an advantageous system of commerce, should likewise exert its best councils and endeavours to acquire superior strength in making war. Great Britain possesses both these inestimable advantages, and being an island united within itself, can only be invaded by sea, and as such, will ever find its naval strength to be its grand security against foreign foes. The possession of remote territories, colonies, and settlements abroad, which have a political dependance on the mother country, is the surest foundation wherein to found a large and growing commerce. Every other species of commerce must, of necessity, be more or less dependant upon the disposition of other states, and of course must be confined and precarious. Since the late disastrous revolution in North America, it cannot be denied that the Britannic empire is most peculiarly indebted to its connection with India, for a very considerable degree of its maritime strength, opulence and grandeur. Our East India Company have now in subjection to them, a vast extent of territory, either provoked by war, or solicited by negotiation with the native sovereigns and chiefs of Indostan;—and these our establishments in that quarter of the globe, are now intimately connected, directly or indirectly, with the highest interests of every Briton: Indeed no person can be considered as even moderately skilled in the theory of politics, who has not made himself acquainted with the actual state of the British interests in the East. But it is not too much to say, that since our first knowledge of India, no gentleman has so amply elucidated its history and policy as the late elegant and much lamented Mr. Orme. A few authentic particulars of his life, will, I doubt not, therefore, prove an acceptable present to the British public and nation.

Robert Orme, the subject of the following memoir, was born at Anjengo, in the Travancore country, in India, on Christmas-day, in the year 1728—It appears that Dr. Alexander Orme, his father, went out to India, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, as physician and surgeon, and that he arrived at Bombay about the year 1706. He continued there, and at the dependant settlements, a considerable time, with great reputation.* It further appears that Dr.

* The following paper is extracted from the public records of that period:

Orme having long distinguished himself in the country, was, at length, appointed chief of the settlement of Anjengo, where he had issue of his marriage, two sons and two daughters. Of these, Robert, whose labours have derived such eminent advantages to this nation, was the second son. The mother of Governor Bourchier was one of his sponsors. With a view to improve at once his education and his health, for Robert was naturally of a delicate constitution, the Doctor sent him to England, when scarcely two years of age, and he was placed under the care of his aunt Adams, then residing in Cavendish-square, London. With this lady he continued two or three years, and was then committed to the tuition of a clergyman, for about twelve months; after which he was sent to the school of Harrow. Here he continued between seven and eight years, became an expert proficient in classical literature, and was no less distinguished by the brightness of his parts, than by the sedulity of his application. In 1741, young Mr. Orme was removed from Harrow; and being intended for the civil service in India, he was placed in the office of the accountant general, that he might acquire an insight into the theory of commercial transactions.

Callicut, Aug. 30, 1707.

"Mr. Alexander Orme, surgeon, of Anjengo Fort, has made his request to us, that he may be made a Company's servant. We find him a very capable and ingenious person, that would be extraordinarily serviceable to our masters and us, in sickness. If your excellency and the council are pleased to enter him a factor, we request that we may have him at this factory, being in great want of assistance, as above specified.

"Robert Adams.

"John Johnson."

In a subsequent letter, they write thus:

"We are heartily sorry that the rains have been so very unhealthy with you, that Dr. Orme could not be spared. We request you would afford us his assistance, as soon as you can," &c.

Robert Adams, esq. who signed the foregoing letters, as chief of the settlement of Callicut, on the coast of Malabar, and Dr. Orme, had married two sisters of the name of Hill.

The facility and alacrity with which Mr. Orme applied to studies so different from those more attractive ones, which he was obliged to relinquish, evinced an uncommon degree of diligence, as well as great vigour of mind.

Having laid a firm foundation for subsequent attainments in commercial life, young Orme embarked for India, where he arrived in the year 1742, at Calcutta, where his brother William then resided as a cadet, in the East India Company's service. William was originally intended for the sea; but that element not being congenial to his temperament, he obtained the above mentioned appointment at Calcutta, where he died at about twenty-five years of age, before which time he had lost both his parents. Robert did not return to India in the company's service; but, on his arrival in Calcutta, engaged himself, for improvement, in the house of Messrs. Jackson and Wedderburne, at that time considered as the first English mercantile house in India, Mr. Jackson being one of the council, and Mr. Wedderburne, (of the same family as the late Earl of Rosslyn)* a free merchant. While with them, young Orme made a voyage round the Peninsula to Surat, in one of the freight ships; and it was on his return to Cal-

* The following prayer, or pious supplication to the Almighty, and which was written in the sixteenth year of his age, appears in his *memoranda*, dated November, 1744:

"O God, whose infinite power is not more shewn in the works of thy creation, than thine eternal beneficence in the preservation of thy creatures, vouchsafe to hear the humble supplications of one of the meanest among them, who, in all due sense of the lowliness of his condition, presumes, on the authority of his Redeemer's command alone, to throw himself, in all his sins, at the throne of thy mercy. Forgive him, O Lord, his manifold breaches of thy ordinances, and endue him with grace to amend his ways before thee. Cast from his heart the rancour of pride, the malignity of envy or malice, and all those tumultuous passions and urgent emotions, of which our frail beings are, without thy prevention, so susceptible; endue him with humility; grant him charity to all men."

cutta, that he received or found an appointment from England, authorizing him to be a writer in the Company's civil service; in which service, Mr. Orme continued between nine and ten years, becoming after the first five years a factor, according to the Company's regulations in India.

In the year 1752, some regulations in the *jamadary* or police of the town of Calcutta, were thought necessary, and Mr. Orme, although only twenty-four years of age, was desired to state his opinion on the subject. In his short narrative on that delicate, but important concern, he observes that the office of *Jamadar* in Calcutta had not been rightly understood in England. It comprises in itself two distinct offices; the administration and execution of justice, and the collection of the revenues. Some of his advice on this subject was as follows: "Separate the revenues from the justiciary power. Divide those revenues into different branches, by farms and by distinct collectors. Divide the town into particular districts, each capable of being superintended by one person; and over these districts appoint particular gentlemen, some of the council, some not, as they can be spared. Let an appeal lie to the governor and council. Let the prison and the *cutcheree* be methodized into distinct offices, for regulations and punishments, according to the districts."

In the same year, 1752, and during his residence at Calcutta, Mr. Orme composed the first and second books of his "General Idea of the Government and People of Indostan," which has lately been first printed complete from the author's MS. This little essay, though a juvenile production, shews the great zeal and industry with which he had applied himself to the investigation of Indian concerns, and may be considered as the germ of his greater and more important work. The first two books he corrected and enlarged on board the ship Pelham, in the month of September 1753; and the third book he composed on board the same vessel, during a voyage which he was then making to England, and where he arrived at the latter end of that year. This voyage from India to England was principally made at the desire of his favourite aunt, Mrs. Adams. With this lady, who entertained a most affectionate regard for him, he resided, during his stay in this country, at her house in Cavendish-square, the same house which came afterwards, by the testament of Mrs. Adams, into the possesison of the late Lord Gainsborough. This lady, we may further observe, at her decease, left Mr. Orme an annuity of 200l.

The following are the author's concluding reflections on his work, the essay above mentioned:

"Having brought to a conclusion this essay on the government and people of Indostan, I cannot refrain from making the reflections which so obviously arise from the subject.

"Christianity vindicates all its glories, all its honours, and all its reverence, when we behold the most horrid impieties avowed amongst the nations on whom its influence does not shine, as actions necessary in the common conduct of life; I mean poisonings, treachery and assassinations, in the sons of ambition; rapines, cruelty and extortions, in the ministers of justice.

"I leave divines to vindicate, by more sanctified reflections, the cause of their religion and their God.

"The sons of liberty may here behold the mighty ills to which the slaves of a despotic power must be subject; the spirit darkened and depressed by ignorance and fear; the body tortured and tormented by punishments, inflicted without justice, and without measure; such a contrast to the blessings of liberty heightens, at once, the sense of our happiness, and our zeal for the preservation of it."

It may be necessary here, for the better elucidation of what will follow, to transcribe some of the author's political observations, applicable to that period when commerce was the sole object of the Company, as it was the first principle on which their settlements were established within the peninsula of India.

"The Mogul government had, during the long and wise administration of Aurengzebe, taken such deep root, that the many nations which formed the empire of Hindostan, were subjugated to the Mogul, in various forms; some of them tributary and hereditary, and others governed by

nabobs or viceroys, under the immediate appointment of the emperors.

"Such was the state of the empire when the English settled in India, and obtained *phirmunds*, or royal grants, for establishing themselves in Bengal, Madras, and Surat, with privilege of trading duty free; and a grant of a certain district of land to settle upon, with liberty to fortify and govern themselves by their own laws. But as the English saw no violence to be apprehended from a people who had a just idea of commerce, and a government, at that time well administered, they built with very little view of defence, and carried on their trade free from oppression.

"The governors of the distant provinces, discovering the weakness to which the power of the emperor was reduced, by the invasion of Nadir Shaw, were no longer restrained by fear; each assumed and exercised sovereign authority over his province, and looked on his government as an heritage to his family. Scarce any more of the annual sums, before paid by them to the Mogul, were sent to court; and to maintain themselves in their sovereignty, they levied forces far beyond what the ordinary revenues would maintain. From hence oppressions became necessary, and in their turn, the Europeans were oppressed, not only in their trade, but large sums were extorted from them, by violence. Mons. Dupleix, the governor of Pondicherry, was the first who took the alarm, and was the first who discovered the superiority of European discipline, and from hence was led into the idea of acquiring a territorial sovereignty in India.

"It is probable he at first extended his views no farther than a district round Pondicherry; but when once engaged in the politics of the country, his success so far surpassed his expectations, and opened such a scene of power to him, that he disdained the narrow limits he might at first prescribe to himself; and no doubt but they were enlarged not only to the conquest of the Carnatic, but to the extirpation of all other European nations, and even to the reduction of the whole Mogul empire, and to make it a dependant state on the crown of France.

"The English beheld his progress with astonishment, but were not roused to action till they found themselves on the point of being swallowed up by the French power. Forced to it, they with reluctance, in 1750, undertook the support of Mahomed Ally, against Chunda Saheb, under whose name the French carried on their ambitious projects.

"It is not our intention to enter into a minute detail of that long war, maintained on our side against a constant superiority of numbers, at the expence of the lives of many thousands of brave men, and at the risk of near a million sterling of the Company's property; we shall only observe, that from our successes, the nabob's situation was so different at the end of the year 1753, from what it was in 1750, at which time the single city of Trichinopoly was the only part of his dominions that remained unconquered by the French, that in 1753, he had recovered, and was master of almost the whole Carnatic; and at that time the French resources seemed nearly exhausted.

"The French company, elated with the success which attended Mons. Dupleix, in the commencement of the war at first, faintly approved his measures; but the opposition of the other European powers, the unforeseen events of war, and the deviating so widely from their natural object of commerce, rendering the event very uncertain, there was nothing could fix their faith in the rectitude of those measures, but successes that might attend them, and a happy period to the war, which Mons. Dupleix promised them in every letter. But instead of these successes, they saw the countries, of which they expected the revenues would be their reward, in the hands of their enemies; and their stock exhausting in the support of an uncertain war, which ruined their trade, and the manufactories of their country, from which they had before reaped advantages suitable to their establishments.

"The war appeared in the same light to the English company; and therefore, both agreed on a neutrality for the Carnatic, till means should be found to put an end to that and all future wars, by negociations at home. But as it regarded the Carnatic only,

it did not check the progress of the French arms in the Deccan, the soubah of which had ceded to them Massulipatam, and four provinces, which yielded them a revenue of 400,000 *l.* sterling a-year. Nor did there appear any check to their progress in that country; the French gave law, by their influence over the soubah, to a country as extensive and populous as France; and by a prudent management of what they had so acquired, or by increase of dominion, it was in their power even then to have laid a foundation on which M. Dupleix's great ideas of conquest might have been realized. And although the French company themselves should have chosen to adhere to their commercial interests, Dupleix's projects suited too well with that spirit of conquest which prevails in the French court, to be neglected; and upon the breaking out of the war, it is reasonable to conclude, from the forces sent out under General Lally, that they adopted them in their utmost extent. Our settlements were but a secondary object; their forces were so formidable, that they with great probability, imagined them a trifling obstacle (which surmounted) Cape Comorin, and the Ganges might have been the boundaries of their dominions."

(To be continued.)

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Respicere exemplar, vitæ morumque jubebo
Doctum imitatorem, et veras huic duces voces.

TO THE REFORMER.

SIR,

THE stupendous title you have chosen for your lucubrations, gives me a hope that the subject of my letter will meet alike with your reprobation and reform. Although I am one of those who are firmly of opinion, that the more speculatively refined the world is grown, the progress of corruption, or (if you please it) vice, is by so much the more extensive, yet I mean to expatiate upon one particular folly, which may even yet be amended, but from a thousand accidents to which "flesh is heir to," cannot be totally done away; I mean that egregious insanity of people bringing up their children without any certain means of acquiring their livelihood, when left to themselves, by death, or any other misfortune,

Quæque ipse misserrima vidi
Et quorum pars magna fui.

It will readily be understood, that a thousand circumstances intervene to render abortive, the wisest and best plans; but I mean those who, from some adventitious cleverness or smartness, are trained up with the idea of something very great happening to them; and who fancy the seals, or a mitre, dancing in their reveries of splendour and magnificence, setting aside the numerous tribe who are supposed to possess talents without having received any from nature; but of whom I do not intend to speak.

Doctor Johnson has said, that the best books have been written in want. In deference to so great an authority, I humbly imagine, that the world could amply dispense with half the volumes we find in the library, so far as genius goes; and I do not learn that Otway's Orphan ever yet improved any body's morals, or that any one condescends to read the Panther and Hind of Dryden. That want may stimulate a man to uncommon exertions, is not to be denied; but she was not the companion of a Pope nor a Gibbon, together with a whole host of others. There certainly ever will be productions from the necessity of the moment, according to the medical expression, *pro re nata*. Let us cease to expatiate upon evils that certainly must happen; but if I can make one honest cobler out of the embryos of a drunken author, (of whatever genius) my end is answered.

Without ascribing to myself any particular proficiency, I think I am perfectly qualified to speak on this subject, from the whole tenor of my life. At the same time, Mr. Reformer, I must inform you, that my greatest misfortune throughout the period of my existence, has been my being imagined always too clever. From hence has arisen that miserable concatenation of disasters, which have invariably tormented, and has raised such a host of difficulties about me, as will infallibly overwhelm me. I do not by this mean to give you a dull history of my life, nor wish to gain your pity; all, as I said before,

was to induce some body to make their child an honest tradesman, instead of a starving gentleman.

The youth of most men pass alike; forward boys are imagined clever, and thoughtful ones are supposed to be stupid. You will readily suppose I was among the former; and the foremost of the former was I in every respect.

Training up in a liberal style without a penny of prospect, I ran through my studies with inconceivable alacrity, and although my mother stinted herself to supply my wants, (I had lost my father when I was very young) she heard such flattering reports of my progress, as to induce her to imagine me already in possession of the seals, and those self-deprivations gave no pain. She died soon after, and I burst out at once a meteor on the world, with ninety-five pounds in my pocket, but with such a store of accomplishments as could not fail to render the whole world subservient (in my opinion) to my beck, and obedient to my call. I hastened to that young man's heaven, London, the theatre of every thing great and every thing infamous; and here, Sir, I first met with a disappointment, severe indeed, particularly to a person who had been led to expect that every one would be ready to bear witness to his convivial powers, his talents for argument, and extent of information; every one did ample justice to my abilities, but left me to seek applause by myself, ending their remarks with this comfortable assurance, that I could not want employment, I was so very clever.

This was certainly a change to me; from having been the object of court while at college, so suddenly to have it changed to a kind of dignified solitude, a kind of armed neutrality, left to indulge myself with my own remarks, and no opposition, no charming opposition, to render my life comfortable. In short, I had met with several before whom my powers of argument were quickly dispelled, my fund of information equalled, and my talents in repartee, if not excelled, at least blunted so, that I had not spirits to advance them but in self-defence.

My money was gone long before this, and I had been obliged for subsistence, to exert myself, in some of those daily papers, which are a medley of lies and deception; but in this employment, my health soon began to be impaired; my spirits flagged, and I had recourse to the never-failing asylum of men in want—I turned my thoughts towards the army. It being then war-time, I found little or no difficulty in acquiring a commission in the only scientific regiment then in the service, I mean the artillery. Here I expected to tread (if not the most classic ground) at least that path which is algebraically laid out; and that my steps should be invariably guided by the doctrine of projectiles. But, would you believe it, Mr. Reformer! I protest I found as great *ignoramuses* as in any other walk in life, and a set of men who had read the ascribed works of Aristotle infinitely oftener than those of Antoni. The want of a sufficient number to choose from, is one principal cause of this deficiency of scientific men; and a quick and honorary method of rewarding such as distinguished themselves, since promotion would not do, as the whole regiment proceeds by gradation. My being ordered off to Scotland very shortly after my inauguration into this corps of *luminati*, gave me some hopes of emancipating myself from the shackles of difficulties into which I had immerged myself; but at the same time I lost every opportunity of making myself known to higher powers, and some how or other, I found my society after the first year grow very contracted. My military society was pretty much the same, composed for the most part of fools, consisting chiefly of fencible officers, who were either taken from the plough tail, or from behind the counter. You will not wonder that I should prefer myself to these "sons of the earth," and that I should hold myself considerably aloof from such company; but whether it was the exclusive affection that reigns throughout Scotland for their own country, to the utter rejection of every one else, (and particularly Irishmen) save a great man, I do not know, but here I found a number of hours hang heavy on my hands, whilst the untutored cubs were revelling in every social enjoyment, which that place afforded. I cannot think that there was any want of sociality in me, and I have reason to believe that my person was not so

intolerable; but certain it was, my solitary hours far exceeded my moments of society, and I had ample leisure to ruminate upon the *cleverness* which they universally ascribed to me. Notwithstanding this solitude, I possessed a certain pride, or rather folly, which led me into numerous extravagancies, which had no excuse in nature, and which were ultimately my ruin; place it to my wishing to outdo my coequals in lustre, and to eclipse them personally as well as mentally, if you please, but certain is was, I ran a career of the most heedless profusion, which in the end crushed me. After sojourning in Scotland (that seat of the arts) for 7 years, (another transportation!) I was obliged to throw up my commission, and betake myself once more to my wits: thus fell the ephemeron of the day!

That the motive which induced me to launch out into that scene of dissipated extravagance, did not partake of the amiable, I am ready to acknowledge: it was evidently to raise the envy of my companions, and must sooner or later end in their disgust or dislike. It is no excuse to say that they were worthless; for, as to be the object of hatred and indignation, gives more real pain than all the evils which any brave man can possibly fear from his enemies; so there is a secret satisfaction in being beloved, and thought well of, which, to any person of delicacy, any one of sensibility, is of infinitely more consequential importance to happiness, than all the advantage he can ever hope to derive from it. It is from this consideration that we begin to discern between the social and unsocial passions: while every thing amiable emanates from the one, and as disagreeable arises from the other; the open animating glow of confidence, opposed to the chilling, refrigerating cool of suspicion: the one the effect of ingenuous nature—

——arte, natura potentior omni,
Est deus in nobis, agitante calescimus illo,

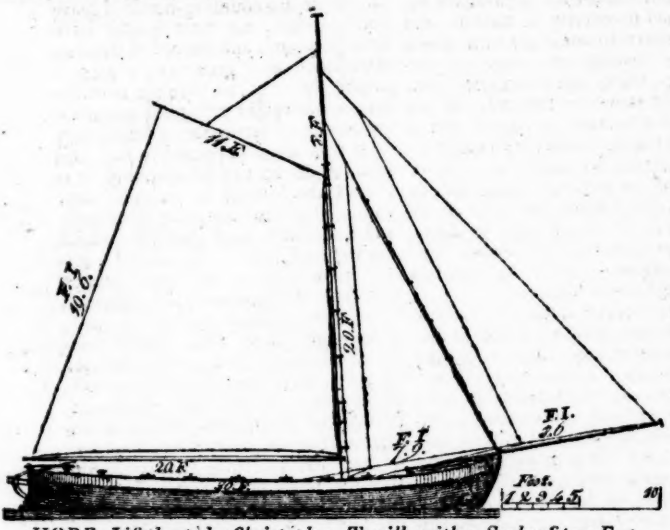
the other the mixture of hypocrisy and pride. To the want of this intrinsic pacificator of the passions, I attribute that sullen *sang froid* and *hauteur* which is so much my characteristic; it arose from my being early initiated into adversity, and being, when very young, the sport and prey of designing men: how much this would have been avoided, had my early youth been bred up to work at some trade, or have followed employment in a counting-house, I leave you to judge; my time would have been occupied, and instead of dancing attendance at a great man's gate, I might this day be turning over the leaves that might bring me countless thousands. I remember a school-boy who was always opposed to me, and who, on account of his stupidity, was always the butt of my ridicule, now annually in the receipt of thousands, and I should be very glad if he would ask me to dinner. The life of a soldier gives rise to any other passion but that of diligence, and although they have (in this country at least) more time upon their hands than they know what to do with, yet they employ that frequently to the worst of purposes. It was not to be supposed that I could reap much advantage in that line; and indeed I seldom or ever read any thing that could further me in my profession. Unless a person be brought up with a certainty of a fortune, I am convinced that some certain occupation should be found for him, independently of the learned professions; by these means he will have something to recur to, and prevent his becoming afterwards a burthen to himself or his friends: the return to diligence is the hardest effort that the human mind is capable of making, and the uncertainty of employment renders every step more difficult and laborious: for to use the words of an agreeable novelist, "it is as unpleasant to be alone in the midst of the desarts of Arabia, as to be in the middle of Leadenhall market without six-pence in your pocket:"—not to mention the want of an accurate estimation of our own talents, which (as we seldom under-rate them) we are most commonly given to think very extensive, ready to overcome any difficulty, and capable of assailing any danger: the

——————Æstuat Ingens
Uno in corde pudor, luctusque, et conscia virtus,

will be of no use; art must be assailed by art, and every effort strengthened with magnanimity and resolution.

Thus, Sir, from the first period since my animal life has ceased, I have been the sport of fortune, and a butt for the shafts of disappointment; there is no prospect open for me; all is gloomy and comfortless; and although the pleasures of this life are but few, I am sorry to be obliged to confess that I have not learned to bear their loss without regret.

VERAX.



HOPE Life-boat, by Christopher Towill, with a Scale of ten Feet.

OUR readers in general, will doubtless be pleased to find the subjoined description of a newly invented Life Boat, accompanied with an engraved representation in wood, constructed by Mr. C. Towill, of Teignmouth, in Devonshire. This has been sent to us for the perusal of our subscribers, in consequence of a recent application made to that ingenious mechanist, expressly for the purpose, by the Editors of the Universal Magazine, who wish at all times, to furnish every information in their power that may conduce to serve the purposes of public instruction, utility, knowledge and entertainment.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IT affords me great satisfaction that I have now an opportunity of meeting your request relative to my life-boat—and I shall accordingly proceed to communicate to you a short description of her.

Her length is 30 feet, her breadth 10, and depth 3 feet, 6 inches. The space between her timbers is fitted up with pine wood; this is done with a view to prevent the water lodging there. The pine wood is boiled over, well caulked and paid.—Between the cases are Norwegian baulks, bolted to the bottom, engrafted to each other by iron clamps and decked over. The depth of her keel is about 9 inches below the garboard stroke—the dead rising is 4 inches. Her keel is narrow at the under part, and wide above, for the purpose of giving the timber a good bed, which will support the bolts, in case a necessity should arise to encounter sand-banks.

In sailing over a bar, or in places where the water is shallow, the rudder will, with ease, draw up even with the keel, and when in deep water, it will let down, instantly, and with equal facility, a foot below it—in consequence of which advantage, the boat is found to steer remarkably well.

She is buoyed up by 8 metal cases, 4 on each side; these are water-tight,

and independent one of another. They will serve to buoy up 6 tons;—but I find that all the buoyant parts of the boat, taken collectively, will buoy up more than 8 tons.—The cases are securely decked over, and boarded by the sides with pine. There is a scuttle to each case to put goods in; the edges are lined with baize; and over each scuttle, in the case, is one of wood, of a larger size, the margin of which is lined in the same manner, to exclude the water. The room of the boat is 10 feet wide, 6 long, and 4 feet deep, in which women, children and disabled persons may be put. It is amply supplied with air, by means of 2 copper ventilators. There are, moreover, two grapnels, very proper to be thrown on board a wreck, to ride by.—The grapnel ropes will assist the sufferers to remove and escape from the wreck to the boat.

Should any of the crew unfortunately be washed overboard, there are seven life lines attached to each side of the boat. The ends in the water are, moreover, floated with cork, on which the men may lay hold before they can be taken into the boat. She is, likewise, equipped with mast and sails, and is as manageable with them as any boat of her dimensions can possibly be.

In a tempest, however, she must be dismantled, and rowed by fourteen men, with oars 16 feet long, double banked. The men are all fastened to the thwarts, and cannot be removed from their seats. In the most wild and tempestuous seas, which break in over her bows, the water is immediately seen to run out at her stern, so that it is naturally impossible for the boat to sink or to be water lodged—and I will further venture to assert, that every part of her mechanism is as simple as simplicity itself.

I lately sailed in her, with great security, from Teignmouth to Weymouth, during which voyage her stern ports were continually open—and I am given to understand, by the best maritime and mechanical judges, in confirmation of my own opinion, that this boat may safely bid defiance to any sea; it will, therefore, amply fulfil my wishes, in preserving the lives of my fellow-creatures.

I shall conclude this letter, by boldly advancing, that the principles which have given rise to this boat are almost if not altogether new, to the best of my knowledge. They originated in shipwreck, and with the horrors of death around me. I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHRISTOPHER TOWILL.

Teignmouth, Aug. 14, 1805.

EXTRACTS FROM A LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

Aristotle.

THERE is no passage in any ancient author which hath more exercised the sagacity of the most learned and ingenious critics, than two lines of Aristotle's Poetics; which lines form the concluding part of a sentence in that profound and elaborate work, and contain Aristotle's definition of the proper end and aim of Tragedy. That part of the definition which is here alluded to, is expressed in the following words: δια ελεου και φοβου περαινουσα την των τοιουτων παθηματων καθαρσιν—which, as Victorius has rendered it, in his Latin translation, runs thus: *Per misericordiam et metum conficiens, hujusmodi perturbationum purgationem*; or, according to the learned Dacier's translation in the French language, *Tragedie, par le moyen de la terreur et de la compassion, acheve de purger en nous ces sortes de passions, et toutes les autres semblables.* Now the difficulty is to explain in what manner tragedy, by exciting the two passions of terror and pity, at the same time *refines* and *purifies them*. Dacier and Du Bos have argued very largely on this doctrine of the purgation of pity, terror, and other passions, by the means of exciting these same passions in tragedy; a doctrine, however, which the great Corneille, although he never attempted to call in question the scholastic interpretation of these words of Aristotle, had yet good sense enough, and was so ingenuous, as frankly to declare that he could not comprehend. Now, after all the mighty pains and embarrassing labours, which the numerous critics, commentators, and poets have taken, in order to prove and illustrate this same notion of the purgation of the passions by tragedy, and although the Abbé Du Bos roundly asserts, *Que l'on a dit dans tous les terms, que la Tragedie purgeoit les passions*—or that the power of tragedy, in

purging the passions, has been maintained in all ages, as an expression proper to be used,—it may be very safely pronounced and asserted, on the contrary, that Aristotle at least never said so, neither is there the smallest foundation for imagining that such was Aristotle's meaning or intention. On the contrary, the whole of this specious fancy may be justly considered as nothing more than a factitious chimæra of the moderns, which has arisen and been produced from a total misconception, and mistranslation of this so much studied passage: in fact, it should seem that the critics have not given themselves the trouble to enquire thoroughly into the origin, sense, and meaning of it, but have rather taken it upon trust. To come to the point. In the Greek sentence or clause above quoted, the three last words have been each of them altogether misconstrued. For τοιουτων does not refer to the preceding words, ελεου και φοβου; nor does παθηματων properly mean *passions*; nor καθαρσιν, a *purification* or *refinement*, as have been confidently believed. The mistaking of the just signification of the word παθηματων appears to have drawn in along with it the mistake of the other two words. The translators have not attended to the distinctive propriety of the language, in the different acceptation of the two words παθος and παθημα. The word which Aristotle uniformly uses to express the passions, is παθη and by παθηματα is always meant, not the passions of the human soul, but *sufferings* or *calamities*; this may be satisfactorily proved by various quotations from Herodotus, Thucydides, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and indeed, by the constant usage of all the principal Greek writers. The proper sense, therefore, of these words of Aristotle, concerning the rational object or *end* of tragedy, is simply this, that it proposes to effect the removal of such calamities out of human life, by means of exciting the passions of pity and terror. And thus it will appear, that Aristotle has, in as plain and precise words as the Greek language could possibly have enabled him to do, defined that to be the natural end and aim of tragedy, which every judicious and sensible person will readily enough admit it to be, viz. to *deduce* or *draw* a *moral* from an *example*. This interpretation of a very important passage, is not merely to be considered as an ingenious effort of verbal criticism, but it is supported and confirmed by the dictates of common sense, by the fidelity of translation, by the rules of grammar, and by the justice of criticism. To conclude: Aristotle's definition, at large, runs exactly in the following words: Εστιν ουν τραγωδια μιμησις πραξεως σπουδαιας κατ' ελλειας, μεγεθος εχουσης, ηδυσμενω λογω, χωρις εκαστον των ειδων εν τοις μοριοις δρωντων, και ου δι' απαγγελιας, αλλα δι' ελεου και φοβου περαινουσα την των τοιουτων παθηματων καθαρσιν. This sentence, if construed rather literally than liberally, as school-boys would express it, in conning their lessons, it is plain, would run thus: "Tragedy, therefore, is the imitation of a serious and entire action, having due greatness, [* by pleasurable language, each of the forms acting separately, in their parts] and endeavouring to effect the removal of the like calamities, not by narration, but by pity and terror."

Criticism.

In learning the Hebrew language, the old paradigm commonly received in schools, as an example in the *tyrocinium* of declining Hebrew verbs, appears to have been פָּעַל, as we may reasonably gather from the names of most of the voices, such as Niphal, Pihel, Puhal, &c.—but this being evidently improper, inasmuch as the middle radical letter, which is a guttural one will not admit of a *dagesh forte*, which it ought to do, in order to distinguish properly the two voices, Pihel and Puhal, another example has been chosen, and has come into vogue, of late years, as more unexceptionable, viz. פָּקַד; but as this admits of a *dagesh lene* in its first radical, I have pitched upon לָמַד as being much better adapted to the purpose of exemplifying a general paradigm of perfect Hebrew verbs.

Burnet.

Burnet has been censured for the seemingly contemptuous term, *One Prior*; but perhaps this mode of expression might, in past years,

* The two clauses contained between crotchets, relate merely to the form of the ancient Greek Tragedy.

have borne a different acceptation. Over one of the entrances of Thornbury Castle, is an inscription of this import:

"This gate was begun in the yere of our Lord Gode MCCCCCXI, the 11th yere of the Rynge of Kynge Henrie the VIII, by *one* Edward Duk of Bukkingham, &c. &c."

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I have no doubt, that as a man of public spirit and a Briton, you will regret with myself, to learn, that the very noble and justly celebrated collection of natural and artificial curiosities called the Leverian Museum, is at length advertised for sale, by public auction.

This Museum has been justly considered as an honour to the British Nation; and it would be a subject of deep regret to every liberal-minded person, to see its principal beauties go to enrich the cabinets of our national enemies, and rivals. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the accustomed spirit and enterprize of our countrymen, so laudably exerted on every national occasion, will prevent such a fatal loss, and not subject us to the disappointment experienced by the king of Sweden, when he found that the Linnæan collection had been consigned, and had set sail for this country; to prevent which he actually dispatched a ship in pursuit of the vessel containing that collection, with orders to bring it back, his subjects not having shown sufficient spirit to prevent the purchase and consequent removal of it.

It will be recollected by many of your readers, that this collection, which is by far the completest and most interesting in the * world, was made at an expence of nearly fifty thousand pounds, by the late Mr. Lever, afterwards Sir Ashton Lever, at his seat at Alkington, in Lancashire; from whence it was removed to Leicester house, London: and that Sir Ashton, finding himself particularly embarrassed in his circumstances, applied to parliament, in the year 1784, and had leave granted him to dispose of the whole collection in one lot, by public lottery, in 36,000 tickets, at one guinea each, of which only 8,000 were sold. It was Mr. Parkinson's good fortune to obtain the possession of it, he being the holder of two tickets; and he has continually been adding to its value by subsequent collections, and by erecting a building for its reception, upon a plan best adapted for displaying such an important deposit to the greatest advantage; which building stands on the Surrey side of Black Friar's Bridge.

A VIRTUOSO.

* Mr. Thomas Tennant stated to the Hon. the Committee of the House of Commons, that he had inspected all the public and private cabinets of curiosities in Holland, France, and Portugal, those of Brussels, Dresden, Brunswick, and Vienna, and that not one of these foreign collections could sustain a comparison with Sir Ashton Lever's. The late Sir William Hamilton, who had examined the curiosities of Naples, Italy, Sicily, &c. prefers those contained in the Leverian Museum, to any other. This was also the opinion of the late Baron Dimsdale. That great naturalist, the late Mr. Pennant, pronounced it a matchless collection. Mr. John Church valued it at 53,000*l.*

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN answer to Lancasterensis' enquiries (see Vol. III. page 494) I beg leave to state, that the author of the Lancashire Dialect was John and not Joseph Collyer. This comical and truly original genius was born at Harrison's Fold, near Warrington. His father was a clergyman, who having only a small curacy, became a schoolmaster, and continued to teach for many years. The joint income of the two pursuits enabled him to bring up a large family in a respectable manner, but unfortunately losing his sight about the fortieth year of his age, the intention which he had formed of bringing up his son John to the church was frustrated, and the youth was accordingly apprenticed to a Dutch-loom weaver, at which business he was employed about twelve months, but disliking so sedentary an occupation, he prevailed upon his master to release him, when he commenced an itinerant school-master, and afterwards became assistant to Mr. Pearson of Milnrow, near Rochdale, whom he

also succeeded as master of the school. In his leisure hours he practised himself in music and drawing, and soon became such a proficient, as to be capable of giving instruction to others. On the hautboy and common flute he was supposed to excel most provincial performers. He likewise drew landscapes in a superior style, and attempted some heads in profile; but his natural comic humour led him to slight the painting of faces, unless he was permitted to give them a dash at the caricature. In the latter way he employed no small portion of his time to a very good account, sending his pieces when finished to the different inns in the neighbouring towns, with the prices affixed to them, and the landlords becoming his agents; these were bought up with extreme avidity by riders and others who frequented that country; and orders were sent to him from Liverpool and other places; and many of his most curious groups were sent on speculation abroad, particularly to the East Indies. Early in life he discovered some talent for poetry, or rather an easy habit for humourous rhyme, in which he was sure to attack in every particularly absurd or eccentric character. The first regular poetic composition which he published was, the *Blackbird*, containing a spirited and sarcastic ridicule upon a Lancashire justice of the peace, more remarkable for political zeal and ill-timed loyalty, than for good sense, judgment or discretion.

His wife, or as he was used to term her, his crooked rib, was the daugh- of a Mr. Clay of Flocton, near Huddersfield, and proved herself a virtuous, discreet, prudent, sensible, woman, a good wife, and an excellent mother of a large and almost annually increasing family. The increasing demand upon his industry, in consequence thereof, obliged him to relinquish, in a great measure, his hautboy flute and amusing pencil, and seriously to wield the brush and pallet to a more lucrative purpose: his leisure time was now filled up with painting altar-pieces for chapels, and signs for public houses—but his most profitable pursuit was copying dame Nature in her most grotesque sportings with the human race, especially where she had made particularly free with the visage, into which he was sure to blend some striking features, the creation of his own fancy, and which were sure to excite surprise and risibility in the beholder—the large demands made upon him for these pieces, and the encouragement he met with from the purchasers, has often induced him to say, that if ever Providence meant him to be a rich man, this would have been the time, especially if she had furnished him with two pair of hands instead of one; but the idea of laying up a store never entered poor Tim's head—a cheerful glass and a social companion were temptations not to be resisted.

His View of the Lancashire Dialect, in the adventures of a Lancashire clown, formed from some rustic sports and gambols, and whimsical modes of circulating mirth and merriment, at the expence of silly Tony Lumpkins, amongst the then cheery gentlemen of that peculiar neighbourhood, was drawn by him, after having collected from the rustics during his excursions, all the awkward, vulgar, obsolete words and local expressions, which ever occurred to him, of which he formed a glossary or vocabulary. The rapid sale of this work soon required a second edition; and much to his vexation, one or two pirated editions appeared, which made him exclaim violently against the printers, and declare, there was not an honest man amongst them; and afterwards, in his preface, to lash them with his keen, sarcastic pen, and which also contained some smart lashes upon the reviewers.

The above-named performances, his drawings, caricatures, and satires, spread his name through Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire. His peculiar vein of pleasantry in his hours of relaxation, induced many gentlemen when in the neighbourhood to send for him to an inn, to have a personal specimen of his uncommon drollery; and his hosts were seldom disappointed, for he had a wonderful flow of spirits, with an inexhaustable fund of native, genuine, Falstaffian humour.

Amongst many others who noticed and admired Tim, was a Mr. Richard Hill, of Kibroid and Halifax, a considerable clothier and manufacturer of baizes and shalloons, who thinking Collyer would be useful to him as his

principal clerk in business, from his being remarkably ready in accounts, and writing a most beautiful small hand in any kind of type, especially in imitation of printed characters, after several fruitless attempts, at last, by offers of an extravagant salary, prevailed upon Mr. Collyer to enter into articles of service for three years certain, and to take his family to Kibroid; but the confinement which he found his new situation subjected him to, by no means suited his volatile disposition; he very soon repented of his agreement—the secession from his former habits of relaxation preyed upon his spirits, joviality and jocularity fled from his presence, and he sighed after his old school, his old seats, his old companions—in fact, to be restored to his former situation. This being made known to Mr. Hill, he acquainted him, if he found himself uneasy in the situation, he might regain his liberty at the end of twelve months—which arriving, Tim set off without tarrying for to-morrow. Hiring a large Yorkshire cart to bring away bag and baggage, he arrived by six o'clock the next morning at his own house at Milnrow. When arrived on the west side of Blackstone-edge, he thought himself once more a free man, and his heart was as light as a feather. Being replaced in possession of his former school, through the friendship of Richard Townley, Esq. (who had kept it vacant for him) and replaced himself in his tottering elbow chair, he declared that no temptation of emolument or profit should ever induce him again to quit the humble village of Milnrow, but that he would use additional diligence with his pencil, brush and pen, to make up the deficiency in his family's income. This resolution he strictly adhered to, and the inns of Rochdale and Littleborough were soon enlivened and ornamented with a display of ugly grinning old fellows, and mumbling old women on broomsticks, &c.

His Remarks on Mr. Whittaker's History of Manchester, in two parts, was, I believe, his last literary production, in which there appears a very large share of his usual acumen.

He died at the age of near eighty years, in possession of his mental powers, which were but little impaired, and his eyes not so much injured as might have been expected, from such a severe use of them during so long a period of time. His wife died a few years before him. Mr. Collyer left three sons and two daughters behind him: the sons were all attached to the pallet and brush, but in different branches of the mimetic art.

The following whimsical Epitaph was written by and intended for himself.

A yard beneath this heavy stone,
Lies Jack-of-all-Trades, good at none,
A weaver first, and then schoolmaster,
A scrivener next—then poetaster.
A painter, graver, and a fluter;
And Fame doth whisper, a C-----r;
An author, carver, and hedge-clark:
E whoo-who-whoo, whot whofoo wark!
He's laft um aw, to lie ith dark!

Your's, &c.

Rochdale, Sep. 10, 1805. T. S.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM for SEPTEMBER, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ON THE SCIENCE OF DEFENCE.

ART. II. *Gordon's Treatise on the Science of Defence, for the Sword and Bayonet, &c. in close Action.*

(Continued from page 144.)

OUR Author is unquestionably the first who has given just rules for extending this science to battalions. He seems to think, as we do, that the most arduous part of the business consists in the preparing and grounding the individuals in the elementary parts, and that the general instruction of the battalions becomes easy, when the component parts are thus previously prepared. His Treatise, which may be termed *multum in parvo*, consists of an Introduction, eight Sections, and an Appendix. The first five Sections are appropriated to individual, and the three last to the mode of extending the science to any number of troops.

We have furnished our readers with citations from the Introduction, first Section, and Appendix, which cannot

fail to impress them with an idea of the diligence, sagacity, and erudition of the author, however short and imperfect his description of the arm must be considered.

In the second Section, he gives an idea of the Roman practice of instructing recruits to cut and thrust, according to mathematical principles, the laws of motion, and the powers of the lever.

"Previously to the attempt of explaining the Roman practice, it may not be irrelevant to state what Vegetius says generally regarding it, in the 11th and 12th chapters of his 1st book. The purport of the 11th chapter is, "that the recruits were exercised twice a day, every morning and evening, with arms of double the weight of such as were used in real action; that every soldier and gladiator, who had acquired glory, either in the field or upon the arena, had been in the habit of exercising, thus heavily armed: that after being drilled in the attitudes by a master, and instructed to make the most forcible cuts, (which, according to gravity, are vertical) they were practiced also in cutting at a post six feet high: that there was a post appropriated for every soldier; that they were taught how to strike at the head, sides, and arms; how to advance, 'by throwing the centre of gravity dextrously forward upon one leg,' and to retire, 'by throwing the weight of the body backwards."

We are of opinion, that Major Gordon being determined to ground his system of cutting on that of the Romans, shews much taste and judgment in omitting what he conceived impertinent, and in superadding what seemed to him pertinent to his purpose. For example, Vegetius does not in this 11th chapter say that the recruits were previously drilled by a master in the attitudes, and instructed to make *vertical cuts;* nor does any author, ancient or modern, we have perused, lay down any just rules or directions for that purpose. Major Gordon is, therefore, not only blameless, but meritorious for suggesting the idea, and supplying the defect; and in this Section, he lays down a mathematical standard, which determines the force and the disadvantage of all cuts whatsoever, derived from gravity.

Vegetius says, that the recruits, &c. with the wicker shields, and clubs twice as heavy as the real public shields and swords used against the enemy, exercised against the post as against an enemy, "ut nunc quasi caput aut faciem peteret, nunc a lateribus minaretur, interdum contenderet poplites et crura succidere, accederet, recederet, assultaret insiliret, et quasi presentem adversarium, sic palum omni impetu, omni bellandi arte tentaret, &c." "The recruit would one time strike, as it were, at the head and face; now he would menace the sides; at times he would exert to cut under at the hams and legs; he would advance, retire, assault, and leap in upon, and exert all his force in assaulting the post, by all the rules of war, as if it had been an enemy opposed," &c.

Major Gordon's words are, that they were taught to strike at the head, sides, and arms, and he makes no mention of the hams and legs, for the reason which we collect from his fifth Section, and Plate XI. which demonstrates the absurdity and imminent danger to the person who cuts low, at the legs or even thighs of the adversary: he therefore omits "interdum contenderit poplites et crura succidere." Vegetius says, *accederet, recederet, assultaret,* &c. that is, that the recruit would advance, retire, assault, &c. but does not specify how. Our author supplies the defect, by briefly saying, "that he was to throw the centre of gravity of his body dextrously forward, upon one leg in advancing," and "that he was to retire, by throwing the weight of the body backwards." This is advancing like a swordsman.

"They were thus critically instructed in a mode of fighting, which they did not practice for the reasons which he states in the 12th Chapter, which is translated as a gem of inestimable value, and perhaps the only passage of antiquity which elucidates the Roman practice."

"Cap. XII. Non cæsim, sed punctim ferire docendos tirones.

"Præterea non cæsim, sed punctim ferire discebant. Nam cæsim pugnantes non solum facile vicere, sed etiam derisere Romani. Cæsa enim quovis impetu veniat, non frequentur interfecit; cum et armis, et ossibus vitalia defen-

dantur. At contra, puncta duas uncias adacta mortalis est. Necesse est enim, ut vitalia penetret quicquid immergitur. Deinde dum cæsa infertur, brachium dextrum latusque nudatur. Puncta autem tecto corpore infertur, et adversarium sauciat antequam videatur. Ideoque et dimicandum hoc præcipue genere usos esse constat Romanos; duplicis autem ponderis illa cratis et clava ideo debantur, ut cum vera et leviora tiro arma sumpsisset, velut graviori pondere liberatus securior alacriorque pugnaret."

"Translation of Chapter XII.

"That the Romans were instructed to strike home with the point, and not with the edge of the sword. Moreover, observe that they learned to strike home with the point, not with the edge of the sword, in real action; for the Romans not only conquered with facility all those who fought with the edge, but also derided such a ridiculous practice. For a cut, however forcibly directed, seldom kills, because the vitals are defended by the opposition of arms, and by the bones: whereas, on the contrary, a slight prick of the point, penetrating only an inch or two into the vitals, is mortal. Again, in drawing the cut, the right arm must be raised; consequently this arm and the right side are exposed to any thrust, (if you deviate or raise your hand out of the line, you are undone): whereas, on the contrary, the thrust is sent home, whilst the body is perfectly covered at the same instant; and it is sent with such velocity, that the wound is inflicted before it is possible to see or avoid it. Such were the incontrovertible reasons which determined them to use the point, and not the edge of the sword, in close action. They were in the habit of using such ponderous arms at exercise, for the purpose of doubling their dexterity and alacrity with the light arms which they used in real action."

Our author, in his researches, finding these two chapters to be the only passages in antiquity, which give a satisfactory detail of the Roman method of cutting and thrusting, adopts and appropriates them as a basis for the construction of his fabric of individual defence. He promises no literal translation or imitation, but, on the contrary, he selects, supplies, and rejects from them.

Although he is no advocate for cutting, he prescribes and demonstrates the rules for it in so clear a light, that every person not blinded by prejudice and pre-conceived opinions, must yield to the force of his demonstrations. All cuts should be made as much as possible in conformity, and not in opposition to the laws of gravity.

"Gravity is that uniform tendency of bodies exerted in a perpendicular direction to the centre of the earth: it uniformly accelerates all motions, or cuts vertically downwards, and retards uniformly all bodies projected perpendicularly upwards. The force of any cut from gravity, is determined by the following well known proposition, viz. "The force of gravity, by which a body descends along an inclined plane, is to the whole force of the gravity, with which it falls perpendicularly, as the height of the plane to its length, or as the *sine* of the angle of elevation to its radius." This he demonstrates by a diagram. Having thus found a mathematical standard to determine the force of one cut, the force of all cuts, from gravity, is found in the same manner.

"For example, the force from gravity of a cut in a line or plane, ten degrees above the horizon, compared to any other cut, must be as the altitudes or elevations of the planes. Compare it to the horizontal cut. The horizontal cut has no angle of elevation above the horizon; it coincides with the horizon; therefore it is to the horizontal cut as 10 : : 0. The vertical cut, being impelled by the whole force of gravity, is the most powerful of all powerful cuts; if compared to any cut ten degrees distant, it is as 90 : : 80, &c. It is to the horizontal cut as 90 : : 0. As the force from gravity of all cuts delivered from points above the horizon is precisely as the altitudes of these points, or as the *sines* of the angles of elevation, so the imbecility of all cuts made from points below the horizon, is, in proportion to depression of those points, below the horizon. All such, therefore, and particularly the cut made upwards, in a line, from the *nadir* to the *zenith*, should be rejected, as the most diametrically opposite to the laws of gravity, and the practice of the Romans."

The author demonstrates here by the means of letters and diagrams, what we have attempted in general terms without such aids.

In his third Section, he demonstrates

the advantages of using simple thrusts rather than compound, and proposes the reduction of all cuts and thrusts to two denominations—quarte and tierce.

"A simple thrust is one direct motion, impelled with such celerity as to be finished in the least point of time. A complex thrust is a combination of two or more simple motions. All cuts are invariably complex. Simple thrusts are to be used in preference to the complex, as will appear from comparison. Feints are either single or double, but rarely triple.

"The single feint is the least complex of all the compound thrusts; it menaces an attack on one point, to cover the real impulse intended upon another. The French mode (which is erroneous) is as follows:—The point of the sword is moved from the one side to the other, describing a line: it retrogrades in the same line, that is, describing the base, or the whole triangle twice: 3dly, the point is projected to finish the thrusts. That is, the single feint is composed of three motions, equal to the three sides of a triangle. But by Euclid, 20th Prop. lib. 1, any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third, and the three sides are much greater; and the times being, as the spaces described, the velocities being equal, the time of the single feint is to that of the simple thrust 3 : : 1; therefore the advantage of the simple thrust is in that proportion Q. E. D. Any further illustration of the advantage of the simple thrust over cuts and thrusts, still more complex than the feint, seems to be superfluous, &c. &c."

The fourth Section, in a clear and nervous style, details the true principles of making the simple thrusts and guards of quarte, tierce, &c.

According to Cicero's definition of a great orator, or swordsman, as Major Gordon applies it, 'Vir bonus *dicendi* (id est) *defendendi* peritus,' "Worth and merit are the primary qualities, and skill in the science merely secondary." "The defenders of the country, adorned with the inherent primary qualities, will find the science of defence concentrated in the three following particulars. 1st. In the graceful *command* of the body and *limbs*, and in the acquisition and practice of the essentials subservient to this end. 2dly. In the proper opposition of the hand, and in the application of the *fort* to the *foible*. And 3dly. In the possession of the proper line of direction."

He gives directions to acquire precision and expertness in each of these essential points, and how to *stand, advance*, and *retire* on guard, which he calls the second position.

"The sword must not be held in a line parallel to the horizon, as that would subject your *foible* to his fort; and much less should your point be depressed below the horizon, for the same reason; therefore it should be raised thirty degrees above the horizon, and directed nearly in the line of his eye. You cannot be too much practised in advancing, retiring, and in parrying simple thrusts and cuts in this attitude. Having completely obtained the graceful command of your person by this practice, you are to spring from this into your third position, which is that of the allonge. Plates V. and VI. In the second position you are to sink on your knees, and to have all your powers restrained, and ready to be exerted: the exertion of these powers will place you firmly in your third position, your feet at right angles, about thirty-six inches asunder. This third position or attitude is termed the allonge. Although the allonge, in due time, will be made with rapidity, yet you will better accomplish it, by engraving the ideas of the mode upon your mind, one after another. Thus, first form your extension, Plate V. Elevate your right hand in quarte as high as the direction of your left eyebrow; lower your point in the line of the cavity under your adversary's arm; extend your left hand and left knee; then project the thrust, rolling your right hand still more in quarte, or supination; throw forward your right foot at the same instant, fifteen or sixteen inches, so that your feet may be at least thirty-six inches asunder. Practise thus, until you acquire firmness, ease, and precision. The blades are to touch in a point about ten inches distant from their extremities. The quarte is to be thus delivered. Form the extension by a rotatory motion of the arm and wrist raised and extended, &c. Project the sword or firelock in and along the identical *point* of *contact*, as in a *nick*; oppose your *fort* thus against his *foible*, as it were in the *nick*. Direct your thrust or cut in the line, in such a manner as to infix your point into the cavity

under his arm. Plate VII. All is to be executed in one motion, with such celerity, as you may hit your adversary an instant before your foot strikes the ground, which is to resound with every stroke.

" There are only two good cuts, the cut vertically downwards in quarte, and that hurled vertically downwards in tierce, neither of which have been noticed by the French, nor by their disciples in this country.

" In cutting, the hand is to be in the most natural position, between supination and pronation; but it is to be rolled into complete supination when you are to end your cut in a thrust.

" Make the vertical cut in quarte thus: Raise your point vertically, and oppose your identical fort (which is the point of your sword in contact with his shell) to the very extremity of his sword; contract your arm: having thus secured his *foible*, strike in the vertical cut on the quarte, or inside of your adversary. Terminate this cut in a thrust, and recover, using your round parade of quarte with all celerity. Plate VII.

" The terms *fort* and *foible* are relative, and used to mark out the different forces of the different parts of the hand weapon. That part of the weapon held by the hand is the fort. The powers of the other parts of the instrument vary in the following proportion. They are in the reciprocal proportion of their distance from the fort. That is, the power of any point decreases as its distance from the fort increases, and vice versâ. The reason of which depending on the powers of the lever, is detailed in the Appendix. The extreme point of the weapon is more weak than any point between the extremity and the *fort*. The very fort itself of the instrument is the foible, in regard to the power of the elbow, &c.

" The guard, cut, and thrust of *tierce* are formed by turning the fore-arm, wrist, and hand into pronation. The delivery of the cut and thrust, in tierce, is similar in principle to that of quarte, in the just application of the *fort*. The formation of the extension and of the allonge are the same in all thrusts; but your opposition, in tierce and quarte over the arm, is to your right. Feel your adversary's blade *constantly*, but do not press it; for you will be exposed to his time thrust if you relinquish the point of contact. Therefore, in disengaging from quarte to tierce, " move your point closely, within a *hair's breadth* of his blade, and so quickly, that your change shall be imperceptible, retaining your hand in supination, as it was before: for if you roll your hand into pronation, as you change your point, your motion will be wide. Roll your hand into pronation, as you project the thrust along his blade, in the *point indented* in it, as it were in a *nick* to direct your course. Oppose your hand high, and over his blade to your right direct your point into the cavity under his arm. His effort to parry this thrust (if you have seized his *foible*) by his parade in tierce, will materially serve you, as it will serve as a fulcrum assisting your thrust, unless your sword whips or bends."

Then follow his strictures on the weakness of cuts, thrusts, and guards of *prime*, *seconde*, and *quinte*, and the absurd guards derived from them, termed *protects*, *inside* and *outside half hangers*, &c. all which are used by the cavalry.

Instead of the guards of quarte and tierce, which would, as he thinks, be too wide for the use of troops in close order, he recommends two other guards, which are more safe and effectual, for the reasons he assigns.

" Although the guards of quarte and tierce, and their combinations are sufficient for *individual* defence, and although the general adoption of these guards would eventually tend to the destruction of the enemy, not similarly disciplined, yet if that moment should unhappily arrive (which may God avert) when the enemy would apply the science of defence to the bayonet, in such event the parades of quarte and tierce would not answer the purpose of defence as effectually as the guards, which are here termed the *pointe-volante* in quarte, and the *pointe-volante* in tierce. Plate VIII. For the parades of quarte and tierce are too wide to be used with safety by troops in close order. For this reason, the writer took the liberty of deviating from the practice established in the schools, by introducing the pointe-volante, instead of quarte and tierce."

" From all the experiments he had been ordered to make with the men, whom he arranged in an order much closer than any existing, it appears that no man was ever hurt in the ranks by the wide guard of his comrade standing on the right or left. The parade of the

pointe-volante produces this desirable effect.

"Secondly, it is more quickly and easily executed.

"Thirdly, it gives more facility in opposing the fort, and withdrawing the foible, in which consists the very essence of the science.

"Fourthly, because the return from this attitude is irresistible, it is impelled vertically, by the united force of the muscles; and this impulse is aided by the accelerating force of gravity in the perpendicular direction: whereas, the power of gravity in favour of *quarte* and *tierce* acts feebly, because diagonally, on an inclined plane. And lastly, because no parade of *quarte* and *tierce*, nor combination of them, can parry the return from the *pointe-volante*. Nothing but the parade of the *pointe-volante* itself can effect it."

The fifth section details his method of making compound thrusts, cuts, and guards, *disarming* and *timing*.

"Notwithstanding the danger generally resulting from the use of all cuts, and compound thrusts, and more particularly from any combination of the guards of *prime*, *seconde*, &c. yet the complex guards, termed the round parades of *quarte* and *tierce*, and of the *half circle*, cannot be sufficiently practised. These guards counteract, and confound the projects of the adversary. The round parade of quarte, circled twice round with celerity, and combined with the half-circle annexed, or the rapid rotation twice or thrice of the half-circle, with the round parade immediately annexed, or any combination of the round parades of quarte and tierce, terminated by simple quarte and tierce, form a shield sufficient to guard off all cuts and thrusts whatsoever."

Unable to describe these parades without the aid of plates, we must refer our readers to the Treatise. He prescribes rules for disarming in six instances. 'But attempt none of these modes of disarming, before you feel yourself completely dextrous in the preceding parts.'

"Of the time thrust.

"Timing is the summit and the very last stage of the science, and not to be attempted except by the ablest swordsman. It consists in the anticipation of your adversary, by *nicking* that *point* of time which is the most favourable and safe for you to make a thrust. The thrust delivered at this critical moment is called the time thrust, and is of four kinds.

"The 1st is the time thrust which you deliver on his first movement to assault you, when you are both engaged within the proper measure. As suppose he raises his point or feigns, in either case dart in a simple thrust, opposing your fort either in quarte or tierce, as the case may require, and you will probably anticipate him, it being above 2 : : 1 in your favour, if you nick the *time*.

"2d. The *time* of the *arrest* is decisive, when properly executed. Be careful to take your station on guard at least twenty-four inches beyond the extent of his allonge; at this distance he cannot reach you, he must therefore advance one step. He means, suppose, to engage your blade in tierce: do not meet or touch his blade with yours, but *nick* the time of his first movement, and anticipate him by your well-delivered quarte. Recover quickly, and spring back to your former ground, or rather 24 inches farther back. Use your round parade of either quarte or tierce as you are recovering. Repeat the thrust if you can seize an opportunity, as it will be safer for you to act in this manner, than to risk a contest with him in close action. For you give the time thrust *gratis*, unless he is pre-eminent in the art.

"3d. Should he, standing out of measure as before, advance to join your blade in quarte, do not suffer your blade to be touched: seize the time of his advance, and send home a quarte over the arm. Spring back to your guard as before; you may throw in a quarte under his arm as you recover.

"4th. Countertiming. If your antagonist should decline to advance, in the expectation of timing you as you advance, you may countertime him in this manner: "Advance in tierce, to excite him to deliver his time thrust in quarte: as you are advancing, whirl up your hand forcibly into the half-circle, with your point directed in the line, and you will parry and countertime him at the instant he delivers his thrust." Again, he will not advance, but stands guarded in tierce to allure you to engage in quarte, that he may time you with his quarte over. As you advance from the pointe-volante in tierce, and his foible will be precisely applied to your fort, from this position hurl down a vertical cut, end your cut in a thrust

along his blade over his arm. If you succeed in this stroke, as you must if you do your duty, you may continue to pour in thrust after thrust incessantly, until he submit. But you will carry in mind the memento of Virgil as particularly applicable to your art.

"(Hæ tibi erunt artes) pacisque imponere morem;
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."

"To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free;
These are imperial arts and worthy thee."

DRYDEN.

"If, however, your antagonist hath recovered and parried your assault by the pointe-volante, (the only parade adequate to the purpose) the assault may be continued. In this case, your best general rule is to use your round parades, and the pointe-volante. Hesitate not to excite him to cut at your lower extremities. For example, if he cuts low at your thigh, withdraw it a little; seize this critical moment, and cut vertically through his face; terminate this cut in a thrust, in conformity to the practice of the Romans."

(To be concluded in our next.)

*** We propose in our next introducing some observations on a cotemporary Reviewer of this Work.

ART. VII. *A Grammar of the Greek Tongue on a new and improved plan, by John Jones, Member of the Philological Society at Manchester.*

THE language of that renowned and far-famed people, the ancient Greeks, holds a high and distinguished rank in the scale of a learned and liberal education. Nor ought this circumstance to excite our astonishment: there is something in their intellect, manners, customs, and of course, *language*, eminently subservient to mental improvement.

We have several grammars of the *Greek tongue* in use amongst us, but without meaning to depreciate the labours of others, we cannot refrain from observing, that the present is entitled to our peculiar approbation, for its accuracy, copiousness, and simplicity. Great pains have been taken to arrange its various parts, and to render them intelligible to the learner: the *nouns, adjectives,* and *pronouns,* are classed together, so as to make them plain in all their variations, even to the meanest capacity. But the author has more especially displayed his skill in the investigation of the *verb,* which, it is well known by all lovers of Greek learning, has ever been a subject of no small difficulty. He has traced them to their origin—pursued them in all their windings—unfolded their intricacies, and stated their moods and tenses with a clearness which cannot be misunderstood. With the *syntax* also, we have been much pleased: where it differs from the Latin, the peculiarity is not only pointed out, but satisfactorily explained. Indeed the author has, it is evident, thoroughly studied his subject, and will contribute by means of this, his truly excellent grammar, to the easier attainment of the Greek language. Hitherto we have had no elementary productions which have united classical discrimination with philosophical investigation. The study of language is closely connected with the study of the human mind; rhetoric and logic are nearly allied to each other; he, therefore, who cultivates them together, has the double advantage of invigorating his intellectual principle, and of improving that wonderful medium with which the Almighty hath endowed us, of imparting the treasures of knowledge to mankind.

ART. VIII. *A Short Treatise on several Improvements recently made in Hothouses, by which from four-fifths to nine-tenths of the fuel commonly used will be saved; time, labour and risk greatly lessened; and several other advantages produced. And which are applicable to hot-houses already erected, or to the construction of new hot-houses—illustrated by nine large copper plates. By J. Loudon. Edinburgh, Constable and Co. and Longman and Co. London. 8vo. Twelve Shillings, Boards.*

AS the intentions with which this treatise has been produced, are amply detailed in the title, it is given at length.

Every attempt to extend the utility, or improve the principles of an invention that is necessary to the convenience of any class in society, is highly commendable. The usefulness of hothouses is practically demon-

strated by their produce, and the great encrease of their number, in every county in the united kingdom. Without the assistance of art, a considerable variety of elegant flowers and shrubs would never adorn our gardens; numerous tribes incapable of culture in the atmosphere of this country, would be lost to the admiration of the many lovers of botanical science, who cannot seek the objects of their pursuit in foreign climates; and our deserts would be without some of their choicest delicacies. We should sigh in vain for many valuable plants, whose beautiful variety of tints, splendour of colour, and agreeable fragrance, enrich our horticultural collections; and we should be unable to produce some of the most delicious fruits upon our tables, that now ripen beneath our cultivation. In proportion, therefore, as the views of Mr. Loudon are directed to the more easy attainment of objects so desirable, his work is entitled to liberal attention.

The improvements recommended in this treatise, are chiefly in the internal structure of the hot-house. An improved furnace and fuel chamber, having valves to the doors of each, for the partial emission of heat, are minutely described; as is a flue, directed into compartments, each of which will be completely filled with smoke and heat, before any can fill the next. Other particulars are added, which exceed these limits to enumerate, and for which reference should be had to the work itself. The author seems confident, that if a hot-house be altered or constructed upon the plan he recommends, that, however extensive may be its dimensions, more than one fire will in no case whatever be necessary.

The principal advantages derivable from the preceding instructions are stated to be, a clear and regular fire, a concentration in the flue of the whole heat generated, and a rarefaction of the air entering either by the valves in the doors, or by an aperture purposely left round the mouth of the furnace when constructed. The due management of the fuel, of the valves in the doors, of the doors themselves, and of the dampers in the flues, regulates the heat, which may be either encreased or diminished by those means, and may at all times, with little inconvenience, be obtained at any required degree.

"The inner roofing (of the Hot house, is simply a collection of curtains of coarse woollen cloth, which are made so as to slide down upon wires, six or eight inches within the glass. The use of this inner roofing is to prevent the warm air of the house from coming in contact with the glass—an object by this means completely effected. The advantages which will result from the roofing, will be understood by every one, when a well known fact is adduced, viz. that heat passes more rapidly through glass than through any other material. And that, on the contrary, through wool or stagnated air more slowly than through any other body. The time of using it in stoves and pineries is during the winter and spring months, and in vineries and peach-houses during the forcing season."

The reasons for the admission of air into hot-houses are mentioned, and thence is argued the necessity of different modes being adopted for obtaining it: "the most economical and simple mode of doing this that occurs to the author, is by using an air pump or bellows, the form and construction of which" is the subject of a section. This improvement, however, is principally intended for pineries, and such plant stoves as are heated by making fires during the whole winter season.

A ventilator to put the heated air of the house in motion, so as to produce a breeze of warm air at pleasure, is the next object of Mr. Loudon's invention and recommendation. The expences attendant on the principal improvements, in old houses are said to be moderate, and the cost of constructing new hot-houses with these improvements is from eight to ten per cent. more than when built in the common way. The author also suggests the practicability of heating hot-houses without flues, and also describes a method of heating them by steam.

Descriptions are given of a stove, &c. for growing pine apples—an improved pit for growing young pines, raising melons, &c. and an improved peach-house; and some observations on architectural decorations in hot-houses, and reflections on the objects

proposed, conclude the work. The plates are not the least valuable part of the treatise; the designs have the advantage of perspicuity, and the explanations of the separate figures are numerous and satisfactory. Models in wood, of the improvements, have been made by Mr. Loudon, and are described for the use of those persons who choose to inspect them at the places mentioned by him in London and Edinburgh.

It appears that Mr. Loudon has drawn up this treatise for the satisfaction of several gentlemen, and that it is merely introductory to a work on a larger scale, that at no distant day will be given to the public. He apologises for several marks of haste and inattention that are very observable; but as his style is by no means calculated to meet the public eye, it will be advisable for him to submit his future labours, before they are published, to the correcton of a literary associate. The printer of this work has been inattentive to his department, and to him there can be allowed no excuse, that would not in this instance divulge either his ignorance or his neglect of his duty to the author.

The limits afforded to the remarks on Mr. Loudon's treatise are more than, perhaps, our department can well spare, and would not have been extended to a work that had not much claim on the public attention. The principles on which his improvements are founded, appear to be accurate, and we shall be happy to notice an enlarged work, on the same subject, by the same author, with equal approbation. H.

ART. IX. *The Domestic Medical Guide; in two parts. Part I. The Family Dispensatory; or a complete Companion to the Family Medicine Chest, &c. Part II. The Modern Domestic Medicine: comprehending the most approved methods of treating and obviating the different diseases that assail the human frame; with the most important information relative to the cure of those chronic diseases which have been generally considered incurable. Third edition, considerably enlarged and corrected. By Richard Reece, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme.*

IT has long been a moot point with the philosophical among the writers on diseases and their remedies, whether most mischief or good be done by familiarizing mankind to medicine and its administration in every illness, however latent the cause may be. The perfectioning the arts is not unattended by its evils: it has entered into our very kitchens, and thereby the refinements of the table have swelled our nosological list, in almost the same proportion as a chemical nomenclature.

It cannot be a doubt, however, that if we must have recourse to medicines on every occasion, we ought to be particular in obtaining them in their purity, and in ascertaining their usual effects. There are many occasions where a succedaneum for an apothecary's shop is a very useful and desirable thing; as such, a medicine chest claims our notice, and becomes an object of main consideration in the work before us. In cases of sudden attack, where the malady and its primary cause are obvious to every one in the slightest degree acquainted with physic, such a resource must afford great satisfaction, and often be the cause of abridging the duration of pain, and sometimes of saving life. In the country too, at a distance from physician and apothecary, such a little depôt as a family medicine chest, may direct the sufferer to a safe remedy, or enable the professor himself to prescribe one, without the delay of returning or sending for it to his own house: and certainly as far as medicines may be affirmed requisite in any particular case, so far is it advisable to obtain them in as short a time as possible after they are prescribed, lest the very nature of the indisposition may become changed, as it were, and render the same prescription less expedient and proper.

The Family Dispensatory which accompanies the Medicine Chest, and forms the first part of this kind of *vade mecum*, describes the properties of the medicines contained in it, and points out their doses with propriety and accuracy.

The second part of this tract, under the head of Modern Domestic Medi-

cine, descants on nursing, and the treatment of children, where some of the barbarous customs of old nurses and old women, with regard to the management of infants newly born, are laudably exploded. "The feeding of children (he says) is of greater importance than their clothing. Great care should be taken that their food be wholesome and good, and in such quantity only as the body requires for its support and growth. In the business of nursing, as in physic, we should endeavour to follow nature. When a child is born, it is full of blood and excrement; its appetite and senses awake, and requires then some intermediate time of abstinence and rest, to compose and recover the pressure and struggles of the birth, &c."

In the course of this work, the author, among the other afflicting diseases of the human body, bestows a proportionable share of reasoning on that most afflicting one *cancer*, where he says, with too much reason,

"No medicine has yet been discovered, capable of specifically curing this disease; various poisons, both of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, have been recommended, which often injure the constitution, without affording much apparent relief. Even the pretensions of empirics have not escaped the examination of practitioners of candour, and their nostrums have been tried with perseverance, without any evident advantage whatever; and it must be acknowledged, that since the time of Hippocrates, (a period of upwards of two thousand years) notwithstanding the important discoveries that have been made in the anatomy and physiology of the human body, and in chemistry, we can add nothing new as to the nature, cause, or even symptoms of this disorder that has not been noticed by that accurate detailer of diseases. The very flattering reports of medical men, on the effects of the exhibition of different airs, and particularly the topical application of fixed air to the open cancer, ample experience has proved erroneous, and the practice is very deservedly abandoned, even by those who were its warmest advocates. In fact, the different specifics recommended by practitioners in this country, and on the Continent, have turned out mere palliatives.

"Dr. Lambe, a physician of great celebrity, in his minute examination into the properties, &c. of common water, detected not only a portion of lead, (from the use of leaden cisterns, pumps and pipes) but also a mineral salt, which he asserts to be so extremely prejudicial to the human frame, as to be the cause of those chronic diseases which so often baffle the medical art. From this conviction, the learned Doctor confined his patients, afflicted with such diseases, to the use of water divested of these obnoxious combinations by the process of distillation; and it appears that in several instances, some of which are cancerous, his apprehensions have been happily confirmed. I have had an opportunity of witnessing the salutary effects of his treatment in two very obstinate cases with the Doctor, and have since much employed it with the most flattering success, which I shall notice under the heads of the different diseases, in the cure of which it is likely to prove serviceable."

Now, though we are not of the opinion with Dr. Lambe, as to the deleterious effects of leaden cisterns, pumps, and pipes, nor of the injurious quality of mineral salt found in the water, the quantity being so very minute; yet we have thought proper to give the above exract at length, as containing a question, or rather enquiry, well deserving the notice of other analysers of the most useful and necessary of beverages.

Our author takes an opportunity of giving a lash at the numerous empirics of the present day, and especially to a certain *quack divine* turned *quack doctor*. It is undoubtedly a lamentable circumstance, that so many persons, wholly unskilled in the science of anatomy and physic, should be permitted to deal out medicines, which, to say the least of the matter, may do as much harm as good. Not that we object to a regular practitioner selecting one branch of the profession for his particular occupation and attention. The multiplication and division of labour in the arts tends to facilitate and improve the produce of them. It is the same with the sciences. We have, therefore, gentlemen of the first respectability, who confine their practice to diseases of the eyes, the ears, &c. others who prescribe only to cancerous, dropsical, calculous cases. But when we hear

of a mechanic styling himself Medicinæ Doctor, and a dancing master vaulting into a doctorial chair, we are disgusted with this mockery of a sublime calling, which can never be sufficiently well understood by the most laborious researches and observations.

To conclude our remarks on the work before us, except in the inaccuracies which sometimes occur, by the want of grammatical concord, we have no doubt of its giving satisfaction to its readers.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC JOURNALS.

NICKEL.

IN a Memoir lately published by M. Thenard, and which has been read to the National Institute, it is observed by the author, that the mineral called Nickel has not been known scarcely these fifty years, and that in the said space of time it has been the object of a great number of researches, and that nevertheless, by a striking contrast, there is no substance that has given rise to more discussions, and in respect of which chemists have been so much at variance. Some, at the head of whom appears *Cronstedt*, to whom we owe the discovery of it, and Bergman, who first investigated it carefully, have considered it as a metal of *sui generis*, or of a particular nature; others, not sufficiently consulting experiment, and seduced by its magnetic properties, have made no scruple to pronounce it of the nature of iron, more or less impure, or more or less altered. These last, who have suffered themselves to be imposed upon, more especially by the blue dissolution of its oxydes in ammoniac, have confounded it with copper. The former, relying too confidently on slight or not profound researches, have only discovered in its composition the arsenic and the cobalt which accompany it almost always in the mines, and they have taken it for an alliage or mixture of these two metallic substances. Opinions so different and so singular should disappear in the progress of time: the interest of science demands that this be done; and it ought to be a necessary sequel of the products of mineral analysis, formerly uncertain in its course, and consequently in its results, but in our day brought to almost its highest point of perfection. But although all doubts have been dispelled, with respect to the existence of nickel as a mineral, and although this has been proved incontestibly, by numerous exact and authentic experiments, its magnetic property which it partakes of, or seems to partake of in common with iron, has not been demonstrated. If several chemists, among whom is Bergman, allow it, several others dispute it. This is, therefore, a question that has not had, as yet, a definitive answer; and so much the more so, as we are not certain that we have hitherto been able to procure it in its greatest state of purity. In fact, art is destitute of means wherewith to separate the cobalt from it: those resorted to, to separate arsenic from it, are not exempt from blame; and perhaps a rigorous analysis may give rise to suspicions, with respect to those that have been adopted, in order to separate iron from it. The problem to be resolved, and which forms the subject of this memoir, is consequently the following one, viz. to separate exactly from nickel all the substances that alter it, and particularly arsenic, iron, and cobalt. The author names these three last metals, because they are such as can communicate to it or take from it the magnetic properties. The mine of nickel, which was the subject of the author's investigations, had been already melted at several reprises; and thus, all the terreous substances, and a part of the arsenic, and of the sulphur, were separated from it. Different experiments, which the author judges it unnecessary to repeat, proved that it was composed of nickel, of iron, of cobalt, of bismuth, of copper, of arsenic, and of sulphur. The author then proceeds to describe and state the mode of analysis which he pursued in five successive experiments, and the result of which, as he remarks in the conclusion of his memoir, is more than sufficient to solve the question which the author sets out with: in fact, he says, they establish in an incontestible manner, that very pure nickel really possesses the magnetic virtue, as Bergman and other chemists have surmised. It demonstrates, that this property which it possesses in common with iron, and, doubtless with cobalt, may be masked or destroyed in these metals, by their union with other bodies, and above all with arsenic; from which we must necessarily draw this consequence, that the loadstone is an inaccurate instru-

ment to ascertain them, and that it can only indicate its presence decisively there, where they are only intermingled, but not combined. They confirm the property of demi-ductility, which has been recognized for some time past, and its approach, under this point of view, to zinc and to mercury. The above experiments shew, that it is much more difficult to melt than has been hitherto thought, and induce a presumption that it has been only obtained hitherto, as mingled either with arsenic or with cobalt. They instruct us, that it is susceptible of suroxygenation, and that it may form a new black oxyde, soluble in sulphuric and nitrous acids, with disengagement of oxygene; and in muriatic acid, with disengagement of muriatic acid oxygenated. They ascertain the presence of bismuth in the mines of nickel, and the passage of this latter to the state of insoluble arseniate, when they are treated by the nitric acid. They likewise furnish us with an assured method how to extract arsenic from any mine whatever, and to determine the quantity of it. And, lastly, they exhibit an unexceptionable process, which was hitherto wanting to analysis, and which it had long called for, to separate nickel from cobalt and from iron, and of consequence, to obtain these two prime or principal metals in their greatest state of purity.

Ocroïte.

M. VAUQUELIN lately read to the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the National Institute, a letter which he had received from M. Klaproth, which, among other things, noticed that he had lately discovered, in a mineral brought from Riddarhyttan, in Sweden, a new earth, to which he has given the name of *Ocroïte*, because it acquires a yellow colour from heat; and that he, M. Vauquelin, had likewise received a small sample of it. On this substance M. V. made several experiments, the results of two or three of which may be mentioned here: 1. It communicates, by fusion, a yellow colour to borax. 3. The dissolution is without colour; its taste is acid and styptic. 12. The dissolutions of the *Ocroïte*, deprived of iron and of superabounding acid, have a sugary taste, very analogous to that of the yttria. From the whole of the facts, M. Vauquelin concludes that it is highly probable that the yellow colour of the earth of M. Klaproth, is owing to the presence of a small quantity of iron which it contains, and that the name of *Ocroïte* is not perhaps very suitable to it. As to the earth itself, the analyser had not a sufficient quantity of it to distinguish its characters accurately, and to decide whether it is really a new one, and different from those already known; for it has as many metallic characters as terrestrial characters.—But, adds M. Vauquelin, there is every reason to expect, that the author, whose ability is well known, will, himself, furnish some details that shall enable the chemists to judge concerning it.

FASCINATION.

Dr. Benj. Smith Barton, Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, has attempted to contradict and refute the power of fascination, which has, in so many ages, been attributed to the serpent tribe. After collecting different statements in a number of authors relative to the manner in which this power is represented to have been usually exerted, &c. the Doctor proceeds to say: "In almost every instance I found that the supposed fascinating quality of the serpent was exerted upon the birds, at the particular season of their laying their eggs, or of their hatching, or of their rearing their young, still tender and defenceless. I now began to suspect that the cries and fears of birds, supposed to be fascinated, originated in an endeavour to protect their nest or their young. My inquiries have convinced me that this is the case. Though the rattle-snake does not climb up trees, yet the black snake does, and some other species of the *genus coluber*, &c. When impelled by hunger, and incapable of satisfying it, by the capture of animals on the ground, they begin to climb up trees or bushes upon which a bird has its nest. The bird is not ignorant of the serpent's object; she leaves her nest, whether it contains eggs or young ones, and endeavours to oppose the reptile's progress. In doing this she exposes herself to the most imminent danger. Her cry is melancholy, her motions are tremulous. Some times she approaches so near the reptile, that he makes her is prey. But this is far from being universally the case. Often she compels the serpent to leave the tree, and then returns to her nest,

Oftentimes she prevents the destruction of her young, attacking the snake with her wing, her beak, or her claws. Some years since, the ingenious Mr. Rittenhouse was induced to suppose, from the peculiar melancholy cry of a red-winged *maiversbief* (the *oriolus phœniceus* of Linn.) that a snake was at no great distance from it, and that the bird was in distress. He threw a stone at the place from whence the cry proceeded, which had the effect of driving the bird away. The poor animal, however, immediately returned to the same spot. Mr. Rittenhouse now went to the place where the bird alighted, and to his great astonishment he found it perched upon the back of a large black snake, which it was pecking with its beak. At this very time, the serpent was in the act of swallowing a young bird; and from the enlarged size of the reptile's belly, it was evident that it had already swallowed two or three of the young birds. After the snake was killed, the old bird flew away. Mr. R. says, that the cry and actions of this bird had been precisely similar to those of a bird which is said to be under the fascinating influence; and I doubt not that this very instance, would, by many credulous persons, have been adduced as a proof of the existence of such a faculty," &c. &c.

RHIME.

IN an Essay on the Use and Progress of Rhime, lately published by Theophilus Swift, and to which the gold prize medal, proposed by the Royal Irish Academy, for the best treatise on the subject, was adjudged, the author makes this remark: "It has long been my opinion, and the more I have lately considered the subject, the less I have found reason to change it, that rhime hath its origin in no exclusive language, but is original in all those where it hath at any time prevailed. To find, therefore, the origin of rhime, we must seek it in the origin of language itself." In the course of his work, Mr. S. examines the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, Italian, Spanish, and Otaheitean languages, in all and every one of which he finds the use of rhime in a greater or less degree; and collects a variety of curious particulars respecting the subject, which appear to have escaped the notice of other writers. The Essay terminates with a list of conclusions, from which we shall select the major part. That the first empires, states, and governments began from the East, and having spread over Chaldea, India, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Tartary, and China, from thence diverged into Africa and Europe. That each successive people, at the confusion of tongues, and at their first migration from the parent source, used the language in which they were capable to converse. That each language had great affinity with the other; and in proportion as each people advanced in refinement, their poetry was decorated with the rhime or correspondent sound. That the descendants of each people still use the rhime in the structure of their poetry, as they had done originally. That the first colonization of European Greece was from Egypt. That under whatever names their leaders were called, their language was Egyptian, and adopted the rythmus to which it was congenial. That the Greeks, and afterwards the Romans, were the only people who, by adding quantity and feet, pretended a melioration of their verse, by abstruding the rhime which all other nations had found so natural to language. That when the Greek and Roman states lost the power of conquerors, by which alone their languages were either extended or sustained, the different tongues into which the Greek and Latin were split, each as soon as formed, resumed the rhime that had been continued by general use. That although the language of Greece and Rome for some centuries denied the rhime, by adopting quantity, yet no sooner did invading nations destroy that custom, than a return to the ancient rhime in their several poetries became universal, and remains in that pristine state. That as poetry was primarily introduced, in honour of the religion of the country, no sooner was it restored, than the Greek and Latin languages also had their rhimes in the service of the Christian church, a mode that continues in practice, as well in the hymns of the Greek, as those of the Roman and other churches. And, in fine, that from the first ages, rhime ever was, and now is, and ever will be, the universal voice of nations.

GLOBULES OF THE BLOOD.

(Concluded from page 150 of our last.)

BUT this aperture, this diaphragm, which only leaves free a diameter of half a line, (a line is the twelfth part of

an inch) for the lenses of four lines of focus and upwards, or even a quarter of a line in diameter for the lenses, the focus of which is shorter, ought to be placed behind the lens and not next to the light. Our pupil, nevertheless, is placed in front of, and not behind the lens of the cristallyne humour of the eye. But our pupil is moveable, susceptible of dilatation or of contraction. Besides, the transparent cornea and the aqueous humour are before the pupil, in order to serve the place of an achromatic glass. The study of the eye has improved our achromatic glasses; but we have not hitherto been acquainted with, or sufficiently appreciated, the marvellous structure of this organ, so as to venture to think that we know all its mechanism and perfection. Experience has taught me, that the microscopic lenses, the diaphragm or aperture of which is placed in front of the external side or of the light, produce less effect than when the diaphragm or artificial pupil is placed behind the lens of the side of the microscope. The skilful and ingenious Dollon was not ignorant of these advantages; three excellent microscopes of his construction, which I have had in my hands, were thus made; whilst all those which I have seen at Paris, and even those of Delabarre himself, have the aperture of the lens close to the light, and without side of the lens.

It would be superfluous, and even puerile, to dwell longer on the mechanism and the use of microscopes; I have only marked out some of the most apparent advantages and inconveniences, in order to enable the reader to judge of the degree of confidence which he may attach to the observations that follow, respecting the globules of the blood.

If we put a small drop of blood on the objective glass of a microscope, we see the globules so much the more distinctly, as the drop is smaller, or as it is scattered on the edges, and diluted with a little water, milk, or other liquid; in order to perceive them, by the simple microscope, there requires to be a lens of two lines of focus: and in the compound microscope a lens of 10 lines shews them as large, but not so distinctly; their diameter appears with these same lenses, to be about the 10th part of a line; but they magnify the diameters 50 times. And then the globules of the blood are about one hundredth part of a line in diameter, or 0,000,222.

Another manner of measuring them, is the following—I have observed that the visible focus of each lenticular glass, from the convex of the *Palais Royal*, which has more than 10 feet in focus, to the smallest lenses, which have only a millimeter, is a sphere at their focus, the diameter of which measures the 10th part of the length of the focus. But in taking a lens of half a line of focus, and fixing the globules, we may count from 20 to 25 inclusive, on the greatest diameter of the small circle which the focus, visible by this lens, embraces. In multiplying these two numbers, one by the other, we have 500; for the 10th part of a demi-line is assuredly the 20th part of a line. If we consult the Physiology, vol. ii. page 55, and that of Blumenback, page 11—13. parag. 12 and 14, we shall find this measure to be a mean proportional between the dimensions given to the globules of the blood, by a great number of learned naturalists that have examined them.

When the blood is hot, issuing from the vessels, the globules often touch one another; but in getting cool, they become isolated, leaving between them intervals to about a third or quarter of their diameter. They then conglobate of themselves, and diminish their volume as they get cold.

If we cause a small drop of hot blood to fall upon a small drop of hot milk, issuing from the breast of a nurse, and received into glasses that have been held in hot water before, a curious phenomenon will ensue. The globules of blood, as being heavier, cause the globules of milk to give place, just as small shot plunged into a glass of water, would remove pease; at the least shaking, a very lively movement is made; the globules of milk are somewhat smaller than the globules of blood, and have an argentine colour, like quick-silver; they retire probably when rolled, whilst the reflection of the light, changing its direction, gives them an apparent motion every way. This little combat only takes place for a few instants; but it is very curious and amusing, and may serve as a caution to keep us on our guard against miscroscopical illusions.

Little drops of blood, when dried on a glass, quickly form a curious net-work by black ill-traced unequal lines, which divide the little cake into compartments, square, pentagonal or irregular, but always in right lines, like a kind of brick-

work or Mosaic. These black lines had been perceived by Bonani, towards the end of the 17th century, but he had indicated them without treating of them. These lines or nets have embarrassed me for a long time; they are so much the more numerous, better proportioned, and more ready to form themselves, as the subject is more robust and more vigorous: the blood of infants produces but little; that of the turkey still less. I thought at first, that these black lines might be the fibrine in its birth or fœtus; their colour, however, militates against this; besides I found myself mistaken, for they are crevices which take place, in a manner in miniature, upon a strong argilous land analogous crevices take place on a larger scale, as is likewise the case in a number of argilous stones. The blood as well as argile, contains iron—can these two substances have any other affinities? their cohesion, their tenacity, their withdrawing by evaporation, are remarkable enough; other similarities may perhaps hereafter be discovered.

When we leave the drops of blood thus dried, for several days or even months, it will be found to retain its lively colour, the middle part of the polygons will appear to sink in a little, like the black clefts, then to separate, and the light will appear through more or less: by inclining the mirror of the microscope which is underneath, we see alternately disappear and appear again, these black lines, close by a blue or white line which separates them; and we are then convinced that these black lines are only the effect of the shadow projected by the thickness of the borders of the little cake of blood.

If we dilute with water, blood that has been dried for several days, there will appear again globules such as they were before, but darker and in a smaller quantity.

Globules isolated out of the vessels are pale, yellowish, never red, not more in the simple microscope or in the convex, than in the compound microscope: when combined and two or three of them are brought near together, they are red; and when they are placed two by two, there appears a commencement of an aurora red colour.

Human blood, considerd as to the globules, differs but little from that of quadruped animals, oxen, hogs, &c, but the globules of oviparous animals and reptiles, which have a mutual resemblances are essentially different in their form and in their volume.

The globules of the blood of the frog and those of the tetard, are at least twice as large as those of the human blood; they are elliptical and flat and are elliptical lenses: those of the green frog, the *rana temporaria* of Linnæus, are of the same form, but are a little less voluminous and more colorous.

Globules circulating in the vessels of the frog, appear to have a diameter triple to those of the human blood; out of the vessels, their diameter appears double.

There often appear air-bubbles in the human blood, as well as in that of animals; they are perfectly spherical, unequal, motionless, having an areola, or small circumscribed circle. To guard against illusion, with respect to these bubbles, let some bits of spittle be put under the microscope, which are full of bubbles; it appears to me that many observators have confounded them with globules of blood, and even Fontana himself, in his treatise on the poison of the viper. I am unable to account for the origin of these air bubbles in the blood; they are amalgamated with the bronchical mucosity in the lungs, by respiration: Spallanzani saw some in the vessels.

Let me remark here, (what we should always keep in view) that so long as the microscope augments and multiplies the diameters of objects, in the same degree it multiplies their intervals and their velocity. The torrent of the circulation appears rapid; but this movement is augmented 3 or 400 times by the microscope, and it would be imperceptible to the eye, were we able to follow and perceive it, such as it is, without augmentation; it is the same with respect to the position of objects, the direction of the blood, and other movements.

The following is the author's conclusion: Comformably to the observations and experiments above indicated, it appears, 1. That the globules of the blood, in depositing themselves by couches or layers, with the gelatine, form the fibrine of the blood. 2. That the globules cannot penetrate into the muscular fibres, because they are solid, and because the diameter of these fibres exceeds the diameter of the globules, only once or twice. As to the red vermilion colour of the muscles, it is owing to the globules: water takes it from them; and this is an additional proof of it, that the

globules do not penetrate the fibres. 3. It is very probable that water, in dissolving and decomposing globules, decomposes itself, and suffers the hydrogene to escape by fetid, oily bubbles, &c. while azote takes its place, and identifies itself with the organic fibres of animals. And 4. It is very probable that the grand phenomenon of respiration, of sanguification, and of animalization, takes place, by the contact of the blood with the organic fibres, and the atmospherical air in our skin, in our muscles, and in our lungs, as at the extremities of the branchiæ of fish, of tetards, and in the digestive and alimentay organs of worms, of snails, shell-fish, sea-nettles, aplizies, &c.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET-THEATRE.—This theatre re-opened on Thursday evening, 5th of September, after the death of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester; and on Friday the play of *Wild Oats*, by O'Keefe, was acted to a very respectable audience. —Elliston is an excellent substitute for Lewis, in characters of bustling vivacity and eccentric whim, and he sustained the character of *Rover* with unabating spirit: if any fault was to be found, he was rather too grave in his more serious moments. There is a dry something which lurks under the pathetic even of Lewis, in this character, which always keeps us in mind of the jovial honest-hearted genius; his seriousness is the seriousness of a gentleman, and a man of feeling; but it still maintains our good humour, and makes us long, as the soldier said of the great Marshal Turenne, to slap the fine fellow on the shoulder.

In our opinion Matthews excels Munden in the character of *Ephraim Smooth*; the latter humourous comedian hurts the self-solemnity of the Quaker, by putting the muscles of his visage into too great action: Matthews, on the contrary, looks sufficiently comic through his mask of unmoved sanctity, and renders the humour so much the more striking, as it is the more dry and unobtrusive.

Mr. Elliston was complimented on Thursday night, 12th of September, with a full bumper for his benefit;—and on Monday, 16th, this theatre closed for the season with the benefit of Mr. Waldron, the prompter. Mr. W. chose for his benefit the tragedy of *Douglas*, to be performed *entirely by young ladies and gentlemen*.

"There is, Sir, an aiery of children, little eyasses, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapped for't:—these are now the fashion. Do the boys carry it away? Ay, that they do, my Lord." SHAKSPEARE.

The youth, of eleven years of age, who performed *Norval*, and the boy that of *Glenalvon*, as children, deserve the highest credit.

DRURY-LANE.—This theatre opened for the season, on Saturday night, 14th of September, with the *Country Girl*, and *The Irishman in London*. Mrs. Jordan performed, and was received, as usual, with that glowing welcome, which is produced by a recollection of past, and the hope of future delight. She was in excellent spirits. The house was well attended with a very respectable audience. The theatre is much enlivened by the fresh gilding: the whole of the house before the curtain has a very beautiful effect. A new drop-scene, inclosed in a frame, has been finished, which extends from one side wall to the other of the theatre, at that depth of stage which is sufficient for the performance of comedies and farces, and also such pieces as do not depend upon spectacle. This improvement will make the stage much more comfortable to the performers, and render their voices more clear and distinct to the audience. On Tuesday the *Honey Moon* was performed at this theatre. Elliston's performance of the *Duke* is full of simplicity and force. Miss Duncan was never seen to more advantage. Miss Mellon may, also, share the compliment. A Miss Fisher appeared in the *Spoiled Child*.—She is a clever sprightly little girl, and probably one of the best of the Roscia swarm. We do not, however, approve of the conduct of the Managers in professing to bring forward indiscriminately boys and girls, because the *Young Roscius* has, in one of John Bull's *infatuated moments*, succeeded. They should aspire to more dignity and independence,—they should endeavour to give a tone to the public taste, and not assist to corrupt it. The plea, that such exhibitions attract, is mean and sordid. We should be extremely sorry that Drury-lane theatre should be the first to apos-

tatize from the dignity of the Drama, and, stifling the high spirit of its former principles, adopt the mercenary motto of—

Rem facias, Rem—quocumque modo Rem.

COVENT-GARDEN.——This theatre opened on Monday, the 16th, with the *School for Reform*. Lewis, Emery, Munden, and Mrs. Litchfield, were received with great applause. A Mr. Bennet, from Bath, appeared to some advantage in the *Padlock*. On Wednesday the *Blind Bargain* was performed, with the farce of *The Review*. Miss Tyrer made her first appearance at this theatre, and was extremely well received; and on Monday, 23d, Mr. John Kemble made his first appearance for the season, and was received with the distinction due to the greatest actor of whom this degenerate age can boast. —He chose the wild part of *Octavian* for his entré, which he supported with his usual ability. The other characters in the play of the *Mountaineers* were extremely well supported, and the piece went off with *eclat*.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

THE RETREAT,

Or Country Pleasures; addressed to W. S. W.

This tribute to my early friend,
(Congenial to his views) I send,
Wherein is shewn the peaceful seat
My fancy chooses for retreat.

SOME distance—twenty miles from town,
An easy, pleasant journey down,
A house upon a rising ground,
With view extending miles around;
Diversified with hill and dale,
And open to the healthful gale,
Devoid of any noxious damps,
Arising from unwholesome swamps,
But from the channels of its side,
The waters to unceasing glide.
The house, my fancy bids me seek,
I wish not modern, nor antique,
But neat and pleasing in its form,
And built secure against a storm;
To merit praises from a friend,
Without disclosing faults to mend.
On entrance floor, a kitchen neat,
For housewife's use made quite complete;
A brewhouse, pantry, and a dairy,
That, stor'd abundant, may not vary:
But hanging round the walls, alluring,
Good bacon flitches of home curing;
With hams, and tongues, exceeding nice,
To form a dinner in a trice.
The dairy's charms must too prevail,
Where milk is flowing in the pail;
Fresh cream, and butter set to view,
And cheese to vie with all in hue.
Next, even with the kitchen door,
A parlour, on the same ground floor,
The view extended o'er a slope,
Giving imagination scope
To scenes the distant prospects bound,
Where friends in happiness are found.
The parlour, furnish'd neat and trim,
Where ease, content, reside within;
Cheering to friends when they come down
Divested of the cares of town,
To tell me news, to frugal dine,
And take a glass of home-made wine.
O, then, what pleasure 'tis to see
With them a spreading family!
While o'er the whole a wife presides,
Whose worth directs and prudence guides.
To form a pleasing, cooling shade,
Surrounded by the peaceful glade,
Two trees shall stand before my door,
Thick set with foliage spreading o'er,
Impervious to the scorching heat,
Refreshing there to take a seat,
Listening to the mirthful tale,
And quaffing draughts of home-brew'd ale;
Within the view the village spire,
Whose pleasing bells can never tire,
That chime so merrily and gay
On ev'ry rustic holiday,
When rural sports the swains enjoy,
And kiss the nymph no longer coy.
Two chambers on the upper floor,
To rest when daily toil is o'er;
The one for me, the other spare
To lodge a friend, tho' friends are rare.
Two rooms above those chambers, made
For serving-man and servant-maid:
The one for housewif'ry, her care;
The other nature's gifts to rear.
To tend the garden, mind the field,
And hoard the produce which they yield,
To wait on friends when they come down,
Or ride wish messages to town.
A garden, pleasing to the view,
And stock'd with flowers of ev'ry hue,
When seasons give each varying bloom
And gales are wafted with perfume,
Then clip luxurious shoots away,
And sort them into bouquets gay.
The garden, as I turn it o'er,
I'll fill with vegetable store,
Mark the encrease by genial aid,
My toil and care so well repaid;
Then draw them forth from nature's hoard,
And taste their flavours at my board.
Divided by an hawthorn fence,
An orchard next must greet the sense;
Where fruits in embryo lie conceal'd,
Till autumn bids their branches yield;
And gives their luscious juices true,
For cyder, and for perry too.

A river at the orchard's end,
With angling rod an hour to spend,
Well stock'd with varied finny tribe,
That sportive play upon the tide;
To catch a dish of jacks or trout,
To send as presents round about.
A meadow too for sheep to browse,
On which will feed my horse and cows;
A horse that's fit to ride about,
In saddle, or in harness stout,
To carry presents, yearly fruits,
My poultry, cheese, and garden roots.
A piece of ground I would retain,
My pigs and poultry to contain;
And, form'd complete I'd have to boast,
A good pig-stye and large hen-roost;
With cover'd shed to hold a cart,
And useful articles apart;
My stock of poultry, taking care,
By rearing young ones, to repair
The ravages that chance might tend,
The surplus I'd to market send,
And there receive from scruple free,
The profits of industry.
My poultry should be geese in flocks,
Ducks, turkeys, pigeons, hens, and cocks;
And eggs, unnumber'd, I'd put by
For puddings or a bacon fry.
Convenient to the toiling bee,
I'd have, near plac'd, an apiary,
Where mingling sweets sequester'd lie,
Secur'd from ev'ry droning fly.
A lesson man may there derive,
To imitate the busy hive,
And gather honey from his store,
Nor early negligence deplore.
But still, to keep my mind in tone,
The house and land must be my own;
Two hundred pounds half yearly paid,
Would full secure those joys display'd.

THE PLEASURES OF WINTER.

BUT think not as the seasons veer,
And winter's chill effects appear,
The loss of summer I shall fear.
Tho' o'er the land the tempest blow,
Heaping on piles the drifted snow;
Tho' trees have lost their leafy green,
And slip'ry ice o'er fields is seen;
There still some comfort is in view,
And still there's pleasure to pursue,
As sitting near a cheerful fire,
The flame from faggots rising higher,
Good authors reading, old and new,
And making from them extracts too,
Perusing papers, weekly sent,
Or on some fav'rite study bent;
Or corresponding with a friend,
To such my wishes ever tend;
Or pleasing with a mirthful tale,
For mental pleasures must prevail;
Or walking through the meads around,
Where sparkling icicles abound;
Or skaiting on the solid tide,
And coursing round its bosom wide,
Where rippl'd tides were wont to appear,
When genial seasons deck'd the year.
E'en so, dear Sir, our wishes stray,
As through this life we bend our way;
We each have happiness in view,
Tho' diff'rent paths we oft pursue.
To hoard, the miser's wishes tend;
The prodigal, his means to spend,
The soldier courts the cannon's roar;
The sailor seeks a distant shore.
Each on his views is anxious bent,
But yet how frail without content.

W. GOODCHEAP, jun.

ODE,

*Translated from the German of Count Stolberg, by the late J. S. Esq.**

THE APPARITION.

I.

RECLIN'D I lay on grassy bed,
Spring scatter'd odours o'er my head:
On her alone I mus'd, who of my soul
Alike by day and night, fills and inspires the whole.

II.

The falling beam, dew-dropping skies,
And lulling zephyrs clos'd my eyes,
Just as the spangled evening 'gan appear,
And Philomela's notes died on my slumb'ring ear,

III.

When, lo! a form, celestial bright,
In vision broke upon my sight:
The gleam of Hesp'rus in her eye I view'd,
Her heav'nly smiling lips exhal'd beatitude.

IV.

Like waves, by Vesper ting'd with gold,
Her robe, with many a rosy fold,
Flow'd o'er her limbs, light-gliding o'er the ground,
While clouds of fragance shed ambrosia all around.

V.

"Thou knews't once," with accent mild,
She said, while every feature smiled;
"Thou knews't me once," the heav'nly form pursued,
And with a nectar-drop my trembling lips bedew'd.

VI.

"Joy is my name, with endless flower,
"In realms immortal blooms my bower;
"Yet stoops my pinion ev'n to earth below,
"And with my nectar-drops I sweeten mor-
"tal woe.

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* In our last, page 163, we presented our readers with a very spirited translation of Count Stolberg's Ode to Homer. We take this opportunity of correcting two errata's in that poem, viz. in the title, for *Holberg* read *Stolberg*, and in verse 4, for *love* read *lave*.

VII.

" I love thee; come to me, devote
" Thy beating heart, thy trembling note:
" Oh! come, and banish her, who of thy
" soul,
" Alike by day and night, fills and inspires
" the whole."

VIII.

" Goddess! I cried, the mortal race
" Incessant sigh to see thy face,
" In thee immortals find their highest bliss;
" I love thee too; but oh! spare if I judge
" amiss.

IX.

" Lo! to attend thee I forbear:
" Yet spare the mortal, Laura spare:
" How can I banish her, who of my soul,
" Alike by day and night, fills and inspires
" the whole?"

X.

As lightning quick she fled, and I
Awoke as quick: my heart beat high;
Yet still it beat for her, who of my soul,
Alike by day and night, fills and inspires
the whole.

LOVE AND MUSIC.

By the Author of the Sorrows of Seduction.

YE lovers, how sweet is the mild thrilling air,
When love his soft magic imparts;
What rapture to gaze on the charms of the fair,
When music enlivens our hearts.

When soft swelling melody glides o'er the soul,
And the nymph of our choice smiles benign,
O'er every sense fancy bears sweet controul,
And raises a passion divine.

What gay scenes of bliss in perspective arise!
Scenes fairer than nature e'er drew;
Enraptur'd, all meaner delights we despise,
And pay, O Love, homage to you.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

PATENT to Mr James Sharpless, of Bath, for his newly invented Combinations and Arrangements of Implements and Mechanical Powers, and for certain Principles and Forms of Tables useful for Surveying, &c. Dated November 24, 1804.—The nature of this invention consists in the following particulars: Two or more wheels, pullies, rings, rollers, chains, or cords, toothed or notched, with different numbers of teeth or notches, are any how so arranged, as to be capable of being impelled, by an equal number of teeth or notches at a time, so that a successive variation of their parts or points will take place, by which the number of the said impulses may be correctly ascertained. What particularly distinguishes this part of Mr. Sharpless's invention from all others, intended for ascertaining distances and counting animal or mechanical motions, is, that the wheels, pullies, &c. that compose the instrument, may be separated and enclosed in different compartments of the same box, or in separate boxes, or in separate rooms, provided that they are equally moved by the same power, a notch at a time, or if they are rings, rollers, &c. of different diameters, an equal portion of their peripheries. The rule which Mr. Sharpless gives for counting figures, or finding a number sought in complicated mechanical motions, is, he observes, so easy in its application, that his daughter, a child only eleven years of age, can answer any question relative to a combination extending to a cycle of 999,900, almost as soon as she can write down the figures. He further observes, that the great advantages that will attend this mode of counting, are the very small expence attending the instruments; and that every impulse is designated without fractional parts. This peculiarity distinguishes Mr. S.'s numerical indexes from all other counting instruments: for example, if one hand of a counting engine moves over a circle of 10, which signifies 1000, another of 10, which expresses units, the pointer in the circle of 1000 is progressing a fraction of a thousandth part of its circle at every impulse; and the hand in the circle of 100, a hundredth part, which occasions much uncertainty in extensive counting, when the engine has been a little time in use, for the pointers in the different circles will not exactly coincide at their

whole numbers. The endless variety in which the combination wheels may be put in motion, by connected and intermediate powers, are obvious to every mechanic. Another part of Mr. Sharpless's invention consists in certain modes of giving motion at the end of every revolution of one wheel, to a tooth in another wheel of the same axis. Mr. Sharpless's invention, for the particular purpose of surveying, is a combination of a slay and a wheel, which he calls a geographer. The pole of the wheel is supported by a swivel, which has an horizontal motion within a socket, at the end of the pole, and a perpendicular one on its own axis. The advantage of this over the perambulator is, that it may be drawn by a horse, and that the surveyor may ride in the seat fixed upon the pole. If the wheel is 10 feet in diameter, and acts by a crank on its axis, upon the numerical index, the number represented thereon will be the number of feet, by adding a cypher at the end of it.

Patent to Mr. Thomas Barnett, Mathematical Instrument-maker, of East-street, Lambeth, Surry, for an Invention, whereby a requisite quantity of Air would introduce itself into any Vessel containing Fluids, or a superabundant quantity of Air therein discharge itself, so as to preserve the Fluid in a constant state for use, notwithstanding a diminution of its quantity, and prevent its becoming flat or dead, by an improper communication with the external Air, or the bursting of the Vessel, by an expansion of its Contents, as is frequently experienced by Persons conserving Liquors, particularly when fermenting. Dated November 6, 1804.—This invention consists in the following particulars: It consists of a tube, which may be made of glass, earthenware, brass, copper, or any metal or material of which a tube can be formed, which tube resembles in shape, in the upper part, an inverted syphon, into which is to be inserted such a quantity of quicksilver or other fluid as will fill up the diameter thereof, at the curve or circular bottom of the instrument, the long leg or branch of which is to be inserted into the vent hole, bung hole, or aperture, in the upper part of the cask or vessel; which hole or aperture should be so closed, as totally to prevent any air from passing into or out of the cask or vessel, excepting through the tube. The consequence of which will be, that by every alteration, either of the quantity of the fluid within the cask or vessel, or its state, the quicksilver or fluid will be operated upon, and will vibrate or be forced towards the enlarged part of either of the branches of that part which Mr. B. denominates an inverted syphon so as to permit a sufficient quantity of air to introduce itself into the cask or vessel, or to emit itself therefrom, as occasion may require; immediately after which the quicksilver or fluid will resume its situation, operating in principle as a perpetual stopper, valve, or regulator. By which properties the invention possesses the advantage of adjusting the atmosphere within the cask or vessel, preserving thereby the liquor in a constant state for use, and preventing its becoming dead or flat, notwithstanding a diminution of its quantity. And also, it will prevent its bursting the cask or vessel during its fermentation, which it must inevitably do, when the cask or vessel is closed with the common vent peg, and which, if taken out to prevent this inconvenience; and if it be not reinstated at the instant the fermentation has subsided, the circulation of the atmospheric air on the surface of the liquor will occasion it to become dead and flat, and unfit for use; both which events the instrument or regulator in question is calculated effectually to prevent.

Patent to Mr. Samuel Lucas, Refiner, of Sheffield, for a method of separating the Impurities from crude or cast Iron, without fusing or melting it; and of rendering the same malleable and proper for the several purposes for which forged or rolled Iron is now used; and also, by the same method, of improving Articles manufactured of cast Iron, and thereby rendering cast or crude Iron applicable to a variety of new and useful purposes. Dated May 13, 1804.—The above-mentioned invention is described and is to be performed in the following manner: The pig or cast iron being first made or cast into such form as may be most convenient for the purposes for which it is afterwards intended, is to a steel-converting or other proper furnace, together with a suitable quantity of iron stone, iron ore, some of the metallic oxydes, lime, or any combination of these, (previously reduced into powder or small pieces) or with any other substance ca-

pable of combining with or absorbing the carbone of the crude iron. A degree of heat is then to be applied so intense as to effect an union of the carbone of the cast iron with the substance made use of, and continued so long a time as shall be found necessary to make the cast iron either partially or perfectly malleable, according to the purposes for which it may be wanted. If it be intended to make the iron perfectly malleable, from one half to two thirds of its weight of iron stone, iron ore, or other substance will be found necessary: if only partially so, a much less quantity will be sufficient. Five or six days and nights will, in general, be found sufficient during which to continue the heat, which, towards the close of the process, cannot be too great. Care should be taken that the pieces of cast iron be not of too great thickness, as it would have the effect of lengthening the process. But the proportion of the several substances made use of, and the degree and duration of the heat to be applied, must materially depend, not only on the nature of those substances, but also on the nature and quality of the pig or cast iron employed; a knowledge of which can only be obtained by experience. The cast iron to be rendered malleable, and the substances to be made use of for that purpose, may be placed in the furnace in alternate layers; and in order to prevent the iron stone from adhering to the iron, a thin layer of sand may be placed between them. For the improvement of articles manufactured of cast iron, the same directions may be observed, except that when the articles are small, a less proportion of the substances for producing malleability will be required, and also a less degree and continuation of the heat.

Patent to Mr. Job Rider, Clock and Watch-maker, of Belfast, for certain Improvements on the Steam-engine.—This invention consists of various improvements in the steam-engine, that is to say, 1, in lining the steam-cylinder or cylinders with a soft metal, or a composition of metal similar to hard pewter, of a sufficient thickness to admit of finishing the inside of the cylinder or cylinders of such metal, by draw-boring or otherwise: 2, in applying a hollow piston rod, answering the purpose of an aduction pipe: 3, the order of opening and shutting the valves: and 4, in regulating the engine's speed by a pendulum.

Mr. Matthew Gregson of Liverpool, has been led to investigate the various means which may render useful the articles that remain after the calamity of public fires; and in consequence of the singular attention which he has successfully paid to this subject, a gold medal has been awarded to him from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. of the Adelphi.

From the ruins of the warehouses which were burnt at Liverpool, by the great fire which happened there in the summer of the year 1802, Mr. Gregson collected burnt sugar, wheat, rice, flour and cotton. The damaged articles of every description sold for 13,000l. and upwards; but Mr. G. is of opinion, that if the plan had been recurred to which he has since adopted, a saving of 44,000l. might have been made on the article of grain only; and he thinks that nearly as much might have been gained upon rice, sugar, molasses, coffee, cotton, hemp, &c.

Th eprocesses which he has tried, and which have been found completely to answer, are as follows: The burnt sugar was reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water-colour paint. It answered also the purposes of a varnish ground, an oil colour, and a printing ink—Burnt wheat may be rendered applicable to the same purposes. The burnt American fine flour, Mr. G. successfully manufactured into paste.—That corn, when charred, is incorruptible, is a fact that was known to ancient writers; and if so Mr.G pronounces that the colour will be durable. Mr.G. does not decide whether it may be used for dying, but he conceives that the Chinese make Indian ink of rice, or of some vegetable black—If realised, this will prove a very important discovery, in as much as cargoes of grain and flour rendered almost useless in long voyages by heating, may be converted to the most useful purposes, and their value be thereby greatly increased; and the drying quality will recommend their use, as lamp black is much objected to, on account of its slowness in drying.

A gentleman already well known in the literary world, will shortly puplish a work on the Trinity, under the title of A NEW WAY OF DECIDING OLD CONTROVERSIES.

A second edition of that beautiful poem, entitled the Sorrows of Seduction, with two additional delineations which complete the work, is now in the press. —it will be embellished with engravings, from original drawings, by Corbhold and Buck.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published, a small treatise, entitled the Domestic Guide, in cases of Insanity—Pointing out the causes, with the means of preventing, and proper treatment, of that disorder.

Mr. Sutcliffe of Halifax, is engaged in translating a new volume of Saurin's Sermons which will shortly appear, uniformly printed to correspond with the six volumes already published, as translated by Robinson and Hunter.

John Cartwright, Esq. will shortly publish a very important work, entitled the State of the Nation, in letters to the Duke of Bedford, which will comprise a concise history of the administration of Messrs. Pitt and Addington, tending to enforce the absolute necessity of a Parliamentary Reform, as the only radical cure for those evils under which the nation has so long laboured. We understand that the Duke of Bedford has, in a correspondence with Mr. Cartwright, expressed himself decidedly on the necessity of this important measure.

The Rev. Theophilus Brown's long-expected work, entitled, " Plain and useful Selections from the Books of the Old and New Testament" will be ready for delivery in ten days.

It is not unknown to such of our readers as are conversant in chemical subjects, that Mr. W. Peele, of Cambridge, has lately announced the production of muriate of soda, by the Galvanic decomposition of water.—A continuation of similar experiments, it was natural to suppose, might probably lead to some knowledge of the composition of soda, and the base of the muriatic acid. M. Cuviers, in his late report of the labours of the class of the mathematical and physical sciences of the National Institute, from the 20th of June, 1804, to the 20th of June, 1805, published on the 25th of the last mentioned month, states that M. Pacchiani, of Pisa, has discovered the radical of the acid in question, which he pronounces to be hydrogen. By taking from water, by means of the Galvanic pile, a portion of its oxygen, he asserts that the water is converted into oxymuriatic acid; and that consequently muriatic acid is hydrogen at its *minimum* of oxydation; the oxymuriatic acid, hydrogen in the middle state; and water, hydrogen at its *maximum* of oxydation.

A new edition of the Travels of Anacharsis the Younger, in Greece, will shortly be published, revised and corrected, from a copy in which the late Abbé Barthelemy had made numerous corrections and additions. Four new tables are also added, viz. 1. Of the attic months, 2. Of the tribunals and magistrates of Athens. 3. Of the Grecian colonies. 4. A geographical table or index of the countries, cities, &c. mentioned in the work, with their modern names.

Mr. Maclachlan, of Calcutta (East Indies,) has lately communicated to the Society of Arts, the particulars of a process for dying by means of the chaya or red die root, which has been long known as a powerful astringent. Mr. Maclachlan further observes, in the said communication, that many of the hills in Bahar and other parts of India contain immense quantities of mica, talc, or Muscovy glass. The natives of India and China make splendid lanthorns, shades, and ornaments of it, tinged with different fanciful colours; and it is, moreover, used by them as a medicinal drug. When calcined, they use it as a specific in obstinate coughs, and in consumptive complaints. When powdered, it serves to silver the Indian paper used in letter-writing, and is, in short, applied to a great variety of purposes.

Mr. Roscoe has lately published an Address delivered before the Proprietors of the Botanic Garden, in Liverpool, previously to opening the garden, May 3, 1802. This work which was printed for private use, contains a Defence of the Study of Botany, in general, as likewise the Laws of the Institution, and a List of the Proprietors. We learn that a handsome fund has been raised by subscription for the support of this garden, consisting of five acres, surrounded by a stone wall (held by a 21 years lease, under the corporation, who generously made a free grant to the proprietors of the reversionary interest, so long as the same should remain appropriated to the purposes of the original institution) and stocked with specimens of every plant, shrub, and tree, medical plants, those used in agriculture, and grasses;

a large and well furnished conservatory, a library, and the collection of dried plants, of many thousand specimens, by the late Dr. Foster and his son, in the South Sea islands, and by his correspondents, Linnæus, Thunberg, and Jacquinæ. At the opening of the garden, lectures were read by Dr. Smith, president of the Linnæan Society.

There are now in the Menagerie of the National Museum of Natural History at Paris, two Bactrian camels, each having a couple of bunches on its back.—They are both males, and were formerly employed on particular occasions to draw a carriage. They always sleep with their eyes open, and are supposed to be at least fifty years of age.

Eating the leaves of bohea-tree is stated, in a recent provincial print, to have effected several striking cures in cases of a dropsical habit—to be continued during the course of three or four days. Let nearly two large tea-cup fulls of the tea be infused in a quart of water, and the decoction should be taken, and the leaves eaten at short intervals.

The following is recommended as having in many cases proved an effectual cure, for the complaint of which cattle in the summer months are sometimes apt to die, in consequence of eating young clover:—Fill an egg-shell with tar, and make them swallow it, taking care to break the shell as it goes down their throats.

In the late dreadful earthquake, which took place in the kingdom of Naples, not less than 800 houses were destroyed in the city of Naples, and 4000 damaged; besides which, 40 churches have been shaken to their very foundations. In some parts whole villages have been destroyed, and all the inhabitants. The little town of Isernia has been reduced to a heap of ruins, and 1500 individuals have been buried under them.

The rights of citizenship have been lately extended, by an imperial ukase published at Petersburg, to the Jews dispersed throughout the immense Russian empire. The children of Jews will henceforth be admitted, like the other Russian subjects, into the different schools, colleges, and universities.—The Hebrews will be divided into four classes, viz. farmers, artificers, and workmen, merchants and citizens. The farmers are declared, and as well as the artificers, will be entitled to purchase lands; and those who wish to engage in the pursuits of agriculture, and possess no personal property, are to have a certain portion of the crown lands.—Such as may incline to establish manufactories, are allowed to enjoy, in the carrying on of their commerce, all the franchises of Russian subjects.

During the Pope's late residence at Paris, one circumstance took place, which, though but little known, may be considered as unparalleled in the art of printing. On the 1st of February last, the pontiff visited the national printing-office; as he passed along the galleries, 150 presses furnished him with a sheet each, upon which was given the Lord's prayer in some different language or dialect, in Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, ancient Syriac, Rabbinical, ancient and vulgar Arabic, Armenian, Persian, and also in the languages and letters of the Crimea, the Malay, of Hindostan, of China, of Tartary; in all 46 dialects of Asia. We cannot enumerate all the European languages and dialects; but we learn that they amounted to 75. Africa furnished 12, and America the remaining 17.

The following is prescribed in some weekly provincial papers as a method to drive away or to keep crows from corn-growing fields: Take a quart of train oil, as much turpentine, and bruised gunpowder; boil them together, and when made sufficiently hot, dip fragments of old rags in the composition—after which fix them on sticks in the fields, after the rate or proportion of about four for an acre.

Rats and mice will instantly quit barns and granaries, if the field-plant, known by the name of Dog's Tongue (the Cuneglossom Officinale of Linnæus) gathered when full in sap, and previously bruised with a hammer, be placed or strewed in them.

Dr. Dyce, of Aberdeen, has lately discovered a mine of manganese, equal in value to that imported into London from Devonshire and America, and which sells at about 10l. per ton. This mine contains a very fine vein of manganese, of immense extent, which yields to the labour of 12 men 20 tons per week. The bed of veins runs through a large tract of country, extending 7 or 8 miles in the direction from south to north, commencing at the banks of the

river Don, and proceeding from thence in that line to the sea, where it is found in the form of block sand, and sometimes in pretty solid masses

Mr. W. Pontey will shortly publish a new work, on Forest Pruning, and on the Training and Management of British Timber Trees, whether intended for use, ornament, or shelter, illustrated with plates.

The German journals announce the late discovery of a thick rampart, in the territory called the Margravate of Anspach, which extends from the foot of the highest hills in the country, to the Rhine; and is supposed to have been erected by the Romans, to stop or prevent the maranding incursions of the Germans.

For several months past, a newspaper, in the Italian language, has been published weekly in Malta, which is said to be actively distributed in the Mediterranean, and at the regencies on the coast of Africa, &c.

Every person concerned in the practical part of gardening and rural economy, will hear with pleasure, that a new periodical work is now in the press, and will shortly be published, entitled, The Practical Gardener, containing plain and familiar instructions for propagating and improving the different kind of fruit-trees, plants, and flowers, with a new gardener's calendar; being a complete directory for performing the different work which may be required in every month throughout the year, in every department relating to gardening and rural economy. The principal articles are written by Philip Miller, esq. F. R. S. and the whole arranged, with considerable improvements and additions, by W. Shaw, M. D. The work is to be completed in about twelve numbers, to be published weekly.

From the German Journal of Literature, Arts and Sciences, &c. April 8, 1805.

The rapid progress German literature has made in England, during the short period of twelve years, is at once a proof that the English now assiduously apply themselves in the cultivation of that language; a language become indeed highly necessary, not only to every commercial man, but likewise to all officers in the British service, and travellers in general. We are led to this remark, from beholding, we confess with much pleasure, the elegant specimens of printing, in German characters, lately issued from the British press. Among others, the Rev. Dr. Render's* 'German and English Grammar,' and his 'Exercises on the Rules and Construction of the German Language.'

Among the memoirs lately published in Germany, containing a notice of the labours of the members of the university and academy of Gottingen, to the year 1803 inclusive, volume 15th, published by Dieterich, 1804, we find the following by Professor Heeren, entitled, *Explicatio planiglobii orbis terrarum faciem exhibens, ante medium sæc. XV. summa arte confecti; agitantur simul de historia mapparum geographicarum recte instruenda consilia.* The first notion of drawing up this memoir was suggested to M. Heeren, by a monument very interesting for geography, which is extant in the museum of his eminence, Cardinal Borgia, and of which he had received an engraved description. He made use of this opportunity, at the same time, to draw up a history of geographical charts, which has been much and long wished for. A good history of geographical charts becomes more and more necessary, in proportion as their number continually increases; but it, likewise, becomes the more difficult, in the same proportion. Its excellence will depend upon the arrangement that will be pursued, and on this account, it will not be amiss to hear the opinion of different learned men. A history like this, in the author's opinion, ought to contain something more than a simple catalogue of charts, although this said catalogue must necessarily compose a principal part of it. In order to make an advantageous use of such a catalogue, certain necessary branches of knowledge are to be acquired; and for this reason, the author requires that the future historian of the geographical chart should divide his work into two principal parts, the general and the special. —The general part should advert to all that kind of knowledge which is necessary in order to the use of charts, and as every chart requires, in order to its completion, three different species of knowledge, viz. historical, mathematical, and technical, this part must, likewise, be divided into three others. The historical part must be founded

* The Doctor is now engaged in the compilation of a complete German and English Pocket Dictionary. Editor.

upon the examen of the globe itself, and of its principal parts, inasmuch as all improvements with respect to accurate representations on charts, are, conclusively, to be referred to the progress that has been made in the knowledge of the object represented; and so it is, that voyages or expeditions by sea wars, missions, &c. extend the limits of geographical knowledge. Then the periods present themselves to our notice, agreeably to which the history of charts ought necessarily to be divided. One of them comprehends the attempts to represent the land, before the discovery of America, and, in particular, since the times of the crusades. The second comprehends the 16th century, which comes down to as low as the voyages of the Hollanders, and will present the Spanish and Portuguese charts. But, nevertheless, as these charts are, in general, very rare, and but little or at all known, the charts of the two first periods may be comprized under the general denomination of *geographical antiquities*. For the history of modern charts, such as were made at first, by Mercaetor and Ortelius, commences with the navigation of the Hollanders, and their voyages to the Indies, or in order to discover the Indies.—This third period, which embraces the first half of the 17th century, might very properly bear the name of the *Hollander's period*. It was from the shops of the Blaeuw's, the Jansson's, the Vischers', &c. that proceeded the charts, which very shortly enjoyed a general estimation which, was not confined within the limits of Holland. The French were the first who imitated the Hollanders; and it may be observed, that the second half of the 17th century, that is to say, the reign of Louis XIV. forms the fourth period, which might be not improperly named the French period. The services which the academy of sciences, then established, rendered to geography, the charts of the Sansons, of the De Fers, of the De Lisles, &c. have secured this honour to France. Under the name of the German period, the author designates the first half of the 18th century, from the time that the Homann's flourished at Nuremburg.

With respect to the last half of this century, or the sixth period, which, perhaps, has seen more charts published than the five others together, although the English have merited well of the science during this time, the author is, nevertheless, of opinion, that it cannot be designated with propriety, as of any nation, as all appear to have an equal right in it.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

A new Instrument, to which the Greek name of *Topognomon* has been given, has been lately invented by M. de Ries, Adjutant-General of the Danish army. The principal object of this instrument is to discover the Eastern point of the compass, which may be ascertained, as we are told, by means of it, even in the darkest night, as it points out a place where there is a light, although we cannot perceive it. This invention, it is added, will be found of great importance in the operations of war, and, particularly, in sieges.

The same ingenious officer has likewise invented an instrument, by means of which, in a given place, and in the darkest night, we may recognise the precise moment when a vessel sails out of harbour

A new method of manufacturing and spinning yarn, has been lately invented and published. Its principal object is to lay the fibres of the flax, hemp, &c. in the yarn, without being doubled, and as nearly as possible, to their full length; by which process much unnecessary consumption of the raw material is avoided, and the yarn, at the same time, considerably strengthened.

A new and neat edition of the late Rev. Mr. William Mason's, (of York,) poems, containing *Caractacus, Elfreda, Monody on the death of Pope*, odes, elegies, letters, &c. &c. are in the press, and will speedily be published in one volume, small octavo, accompanied with an elegant portrait of the author.

From certain experiments made by J. M. Romero de Terreros, Doctor in Medicine, and lately published in *Le Journal de Physique*, &c. it appears, that the aqueous extract of opium, prepared by a long digestion, may be administered in excessive doses, without producing death, inasmuch as the Doctor has given eighty-four grains, in one day, to dogs of different ages, and twelve to a very young animal, a puppy only thirty-five minutes of age.

Mr. Belsham is preparing, we understand, a new edition, considerably corrected, of the Essex-street Liturgy.

M. Bodeau, primary Institutor of the Commune de Vimontier, in the department of Orne, has lately announced to the president of the National Institute, what he calls a new prodigy of intelligence, in a child only seven years and some months old. The facts reported by the Institutor, are attested by a verbal process of the council of administration of the chief place of the Canton; it is also signed by the *maire*, the adjunctes, and a justice of the peace, and by a great number of individuals. The following are the principal facts:—A child of seven years and four months old, born of indigent parents, not knowing either how to read or write, takes pleasure, on the market days, to repair to the place where the merchants and others reckoned up the accounts of their purchases and sales. There he calmly hears them; and, if they are wrong, puts them right, saying, with a smile, "That is not cast up right—it comes to so much." He repairs next to the cloth-hall, and, as soon as he has heard the *aunage*, or admeasurement, and the *quotite*; that is, the *pro rata*, or the fixed sum to which each part amounts, he says, This comes to so much, and then passes on to another stall. Thus he performs, in an instant, the calculations of all the sales, and then retires, with a self-satisfied air and a sort of irony, amusing himself to see the greater part of the merchants employing themselves, pen in hand, to verify his operations. On the report that was made of him to the primary institutor, the latter wished to be personally acquainted with this little prodigy.—The first question that was put to him, viz. how much is 9 and 7, he seemed to disdain, as too easy, and the Institute passed on successively, to questions of subtraction, multiplication, and division, both simple and compound—Take 25 from 59, how much does there remain? 7 times 7, how much is it? 6 times 13? 8 times 16? 13 times 17? How much is the worth of 83 ells of cloth, added to 3 livres, 2 sous? how much is 88 do. added to 4 livres, 10 sous? What does 24 francs, divided by 6, come to? 32 francs, divided by 4? 72, divided by 8? 53 livres, 10 sous, divided by 5? 63 livres, 14 sous, divided by 7, &c. Precise answers were given, instantaneously, to all these questions.—The Institutor tried an easier one, viz. *Quel est le tiers et demi de 16 francs?* or What is the third and one half of 16 francs? To this the child replied, that he did not know what a third was; and, on being told that three thirds made a whole, he answered on the spot, that the third and one half of 16 francs was 8 francs.—Then, eyeing the Institutor archly, he says, "And you, who put questions to me, tell me, how much is a thousand sous, a thousand demi-sous; a thousand liards, and a thousand demi-liards; a thousand deniers and a thousand demi-deniers?" After enjoying the embarrassment which the Institutor was plunged in, he replied, with an agreeable smile, and a turn of his shoulder, "*Cela fait cent francs*;" that is, It comes to a hundred francs, and then took a precipitate leave. The primary Institutor observes, that he has exercised this child, but taught him nothing. His physiognomy is pretty regular; his head is large, and the hind part of it projects in length; his face is flat and broad; his eye is fine, and denotes abundance of wit; his sight very weak; his smile agreeable, and his movements lively. The Institutor and the council of administration affirm, that they are well assured, that the answers of this child are not the effect of a cultivated or happy memory, but of intellectual faculties of the most extensive kind, and adapted to the purposes of calculation. His name is Louis Robert Desvaux. His parents have not the means, apparently, to bestow upon him, any kind of education.

Mr. Joseph Matthews, of Great Barrington, Glo'stershire, intends, shortly, to publish, by subscription, tables under the title of "The Farmer's and Land-Measurer's Assistant." By this work, any person may learn the exact sum of money, which every rood and perch, in an acre of hoeing reaping, mowing, &c. will come to, from one farthing to twenty shillings per acre. Mr. M. will likewise soon have ready for publication, tables, by which any person may learn the accurate contents of any piece of land that does not exceed a certain degree of length and breadth.

From a report of the Society for bettering the Condition and increasing the Comforts of the Poor, lately published, (the whole of the reports in 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. and in duodecimo, 18s.) it appears, that this truly patriotic society was founded in the month of December, 1796, in consequence of conversa-

tion having been held on the subject, between his lordship the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Wilberforce, and the late Hon. E. J. Elliott, who died shortly afterwards—that the business of the institution, when it had been once fully resolved upon, was intrusted to a committee, now consisting of eighty gentlemen, some of whom meet monthly to conduct it—that the Bishop of Durham has, from the commencement, occupied the post of President; that four Vice-presidents are annually chosen—that the institution is supported by the annual subscriptions (from one to five guineas each) of nearly 400 gentlemen, and (from 10s. 6d. and upwards) of 200 ladies. The accounts communicated to the society, of various means which have been successfully resorted to, for affording local relief and encouragement to the poor, amounted to 124, at the close of the 4th vol. of the reports, not including fifty-eight articles of useful information, which serve as appendixes, and are collected to bind up with each volume.—Although the communications are so multifarious, that we could not possibly attempt to give even a summary of them, yet we do not observe one article that is not more or less estimable, and interesting to humanity.

The bank directors have ordered a new List to be printed of the names and descriptions of the proprietors of unclaimed dividends on bank stock, and on the public funds transferable at the bank of England, which became due on and before the 12th of October, 1800, and remained unpaid the 20th of June, 1805.

It has long been the opinion of the medical faculty, that the position of sitting of several mechanics, while at their occupations, and particularly of shoemakers, is very prejudicial to the constitution. A correspondent of this magazine, who is himself a shoemaker, represents to us, that, after many ineffectual trials, he has, at length, brought matters to answer his purpose, by changing the position from sitting to standing, whereby he is able to perform his work, in equally as short time and as well as by sitting. The position alluded to, is described as easy, inasmuch as the foot is not used in the stirrup, as is the case in sitting, and yet he has the command of the stirrup in every direction, the same as in sitting. Women, or even boys, may do the work of sewing or stitching, without sitting, and as easily and as well as a man.

We learn from a report lately made to the Society de Medecine, by M. du Puytren, that a fœtus was lately found in the body of a young man, named Amadee Bissieu, fourteen years of age, who lived at Verneuil, in the department of the Eure. This person had complained almost from his infancy, of a pain in his left side. This side had risen and presented a tumour. The above symptoms had remained, however, without preventing the faculties, physical and moral, of the youth from developing themselves and ripening; and it was only at the age of thirteen years, that he was seized all at once, with a fever. From that time, the swelling became voluminous, and very painful, and his evacuations puriform and fetid. At the end of three months, after the attack of this first malady, a sort of pulmonary phthisis began to shew itself. Soon after the patient evacuated a ball of hairs, and died at the end of six months in nearly the last stage of a consumption. When his body was opened by Messrs. Guerin and Bertin, of Mardelles, there was found in a pouch placed at the back of the transverse colon, some balls of hairs, and an organized mass having many features of resemblance to a human fœtus. From an examen of the pieces sent to the society by M. Blanche, surgeon, at Rouen, there can be no doubt that the organized mass was inclosed within a kystus situated in the transverse mesocolon, near to the intestine colon and out of the track of the digestion. This kystus communicated, indeed, with the intestine; but the communication was recent, and in some measure accidental; and the remains were evident to be seen of the partition which separated these two cavities. In the forms of this organic mass, among a great number of resemblances to a human fœtus, there were also visible a multiplicity of particular dispositions; some of which seemed to depend on the vices of the conformation, and others to deformations successively produced by time, and by the position which it had taken in the mesocolon. The dissections of this mass which were made with an extraordinary care, discovered the traces of some organs of sense, a brain, spinal marrow, very voluminous nerves, muscles that had degenerated into a sort of fibrous matter, a skeleton

composed of a vertebral column; of a head, a basin, and a rough sketch of almost all the members: and lastly in an umbilical cordon, very short and inserted in the transverse mesocolon, but of the cavity of the intestine, an artery, and a vein ramified by each of their extremities, near the side of the fœtus and that of the individual to whom it belonged. The existence of the foregoing organs is perfectly sufficient to establish the individuality of this organized mass; although, otherwise, it was deprived of the organs of digestion, of the secretions of urine and of generation. This fœtus being out of the alimentary canal, it could never have been introduced into the body of young Bissieu, after his birth, and, besides, his sex having been accurately ascertained, at the request of M. the Prefect of the department, by Mess. Delz and Brouard, the fœtus could neither have been fecundated, nor could he have fecundated himself, as he was provided with the organs of a male, and contained not the slightest trace of those of the female sex. It is evident, therefore, that this unfortunate youth, had, at his very birth, the cause of the malady under which he fell at the end of only fourteen years.

M. Schroeter, according to the foreign journals, has lately ascertained the existence of an atmosphere to the moon, by certain observations on the twilight round that planet; which twilight extends from two degrees thirty-eight minutes to three degrees six minutes. The atmosphere of the moon is conceived by this observer to be 28-94 times less dense than that which incompasses the terrestrial globe.

A memoir has been lately addressed to the National Institute, by M. de la Drouette, Prefect of the department of the Upper Alps, which relates the particulars of the discovery of the ancient city of Mons Seleucus, and which, according to this account, must have been overwhelmed and destroyed either by a convulsion of the earth, or by some extraordinary inundation. In the subterranean researches which have been made, during the last two or three years, by order of the French government, there have been discovered an edifice, five hundred and ninety-eight feet in length, by three hundred and sixty in breadth; as, likewise, a furnace, a semicircular bason, stoves, brick cellars, covered with strata of very fine cement; also canals and aqueducts, lined throughout their whole length; also apartments for the directors of some great manufactory, and lodgings for the workmen &c. In front, the streets terminate in an extensive palace, and there appears to have been a great number of houses. The workmen employed have likewise found a prodigious quantity of articles in bronze, fragments of statues of alabaster, bass-reliefs in marble, fragments of Mosaic work, and a multiplicity of vessels of glass and earth, wrought in such a manner, as to convey a very high idea of the art of pottery in ancient times: and, lastly, not a few Celtic and Roman medals have been discovered, containing inscriptions, some in a better, and some in a worse state of preservation.

HUMBOLDT.

Among the great number of curious facts which M. Humboldt has collected, in his voyage, the following is one of the most curious, and which he has recently communicated to the National Institute. Several volcanoes of the Andes Cordilleras discharge, at times, ditty or muddy eruptions, mingled with large masses of fresh water, and what is very remarkable, an infinite multitude of fishes. The volcano of Imbaburu, among others, ejected once so great a number, near the city of Ibarra, that their putrefaction occasioned several disorders among the inhabitants. This phenomenon, astonishing as it is, is not even a rare occurrence; on the contrary, it is very frequent, and public authority has preserved the epochs of it, in an authentic manner, together with those of earthquakes. What is particularly singular, is, to find these fishes, in no respect, damaged, although their bodies be very soft, and they do not appear to have been exposed even to a strong heat. The Indians maintain that sometimes even living fishes are known to fall at the foot of the mountain. Sometimes these animals are projected from the mouths of the crater, and sometimes they are vomited through the lateral apertures, but always at the height of about 12 or 1300 toises above the surrounding plains, M. Humboldt is of opinion, that these fishes live in the lakes situated about the said height, in the interior of the crater; and what confirms this opinion is, that the same species are found in the rivulets that run at the foot of these mountains. It is the only one that is 1400 toises in height within the kingdom of Quito. This species of fishes is a new one for naturalists.

Christoph. Theoph. de Murr.—There has been lately published, at Mentz, a commentary on the Greek papers, or volumes, that have been found, at different times, at Herculaneum. M. De Murr, of Nuremburgh, long known as the compiler of a journal upon the history of arts and literature, and by an abridged translation of the Antiquities of Herculaneum, has given, in the work here noticed, an extract of the grand Neapolitan edition of Philodemus, which was but very little known, and but little diffused in the commerce of booksellers. We find in it an historical introduction, in which M. de Murr rehearses the labours which the court of Naples caused to be undertaken for this purpose, and which informs us that, down to the year 1701, there had been four volumes unrolled, viz. the 4th book of Philodemus upon music, which is now published; the 2d book of the rhetoric of the same author; a work of Metrodorus on letters; and also another, of Philodemus, on the vices, and on the virtues which resemble them. After having interrupted, or suspended, the unrolling of a 5th work, attributed to Phanias, this has been replaced by a 6th, which they have been at work upon, since 1761, but of which neither the author nor the argument is, known. M. de Murr, next gives a short notice of the life and writings of Philodemus; and proceeds to analyse the work published by M. Piaggi. He discovers and shews, by two cuts, a specimen of the writing of this roll, of the most ancient MS. unquestionably, that has come down to our times. Each plate is accompanied with an explanation, and with the notes of M. Rossini, to which M. de Murr has added a number of learned and judicious observations. In general, we can recommend this work, which is not voluminous, to all those who wish to form an accurate judgment as to the state of those books which have escaped destruction, in so very singular a manner, and of the important labours which it has been found necessary to undertake, in order to derive advantage from the circumstances. With respect to the work of Philodemus, we may briefly take notice, that he was an Epicurean philosopher, and a poet, contemporary with Cicero, and that many of his epigrams have been preserved in the Greek anthology. He endeavours, according to the principles of his school, to demonstrate, in his treatise, that music is prejudicial to a state, and that it produces a fatal, or noxious, influence upon the soul and upon the body. Although it may be reasonably thought, from this statement, that the work of Philodemus can consist of scarcely any thing but common-place arguments and desultory remarks, it is, notwithstanding, not destitute of a certain degree of interest, and particularly, when he quotes the philosophers prior to himself, in order to support his opinions; or, when he combats his adversaries, Diogenes of Babylon, Perseus, and others, because he then informs us of a great number of facts which we were not before acquainted with.—It is well known that 1700 rolls of papyrus were discovered and found at Herculaneum, upwards of fifty years ago, and that artists have been long employed at Naples, in unrolling some of these volumes; but this labour has always advanced very slowly. It appears, that a work copied and explained, in the year 1754, by M. Piaggi, a learned Neapolitan, employed expressly for the purpose by his government, was not given to the printers, until the year 1793, nine-and-thirty years after; when it appeared under the following title: *Herculanensium Voluminum quæ supersunt, tomus primus, Neapoli*, 1793. *Ex regia typographia, fol. cum* 39 *tabulis æneis, delineatis ab Antonio Piaggi, et G. B. Malesci, et æri incisis ab Antonio Lentari, Bartolomeo Oratii, Josepho Aloja, et Januario Casanova, Pagin.* 180, *præf.* 21, *fol. maj.* —To the above dissertation of M. de Murr, two others are added, by the same author, the first of which is drawn from a work of M. Ignarra, entitled, *Commentarius de Phratriis, primis Græcorum politicis Societatibus. Neapoli*, 1797. It relates to an inscription upon a plate of bronze, found near Policastro, in the kingdom of Naples, and which has exercised the sagacity of the most skilful and discerning antiquarians of Europe, such as Messrs. Barthelemi, de Villoison, Lanzi, and others. The last of his commentators, Heeren, now professor at Gottingen, thought he had found in it, a contract of hospitality, drawn up between two inhabitants of Great Greece, in a very ancient time. M. Ignarra, on the contrary, finds in it, a decree which punishes a criminal with exile, and which menaces any one with the wrath of the gods that should pre-

sume to give him an asylum. If the literati, who have already described this monument, have given to it, explanations commendable on account of their simplicity, that of M. Ignarra appears to us estimable on account of its ingenuity.

Dr. and Professor Engelbert Wichelhausen of Berlin, has lately published a tract which he calls a Picture of Moscow, &c. &c. which, in a variety of respects, may be considered as well deserving of the public attention. M. Wichelhausen says, in his preface, that his work contains only fragments of a medico-physical topography relative to Moscow. After having treated, in the first articles, of the topography of this ancient capital of Russia, he proceeds to give us a rapid and concise view of the manners of its inhabitants. This is, doubtless, the most interesting part of his work; his observations are just, and the details which he gives of the private life of the grandees and nobles seem a little too minute, but are not devoid of curiosity. What the author says of the costume and modes of dressing in Moscow, deserve to be quoted.—"The Russians," he says, "have partly preserved their national mode of dress, which seems to be of an oriental origin. It consists in a long robe, which, far from embarrassing them, sits very well upon them; and we must regret, that the grandees have quitted it to languish in the arms of a tyrannical fashion! It must be admitted, nevertheless, that the introduction of new fashions in Russia has always met with great difficulties; in the beginning of the seventeenth century, they still held in detestation the French and English modes; and every voyager that appeared in them, exposed himself to the risk of public derision. In order to remedy this evil, foreigners were under the necessity of giving up their costume, and of adopting that of the Russians; but the latter, afterwards, perceived the ridiculousness of their conduct, and foreigners may now enjoy their privileges as before. An unforeseen event contributed materially to accelerate their resolution." A passage introduced here by our author, and which is taken from a work of M. Meiners, appears to us to be too curious, to be omitted.—"Foreigners lost the liberty of adopting the Russian costume, at Moscow, a little before the arrival of M. Olearius, the Holstein ambassador, for the following reason. During a solemn procession, the patriarch was giving his benediction to the people; every one fell down prostrate, laying their hands cross-ways, in the accustomed manner; but the foreigners, that were in the crowd, did neither the one nor the other. This want of veneration for the religious ceremony, so highly irritated the patriarch, that he prohibited, upon the spot, with much sharpness, all foreigners from wearing the Russian costume in future. This interdiction occasioned some of the oddest scenes imaginable. Those who could not find tailors skilful enough, at Moscow, to make them clothes, after their own taste, saw themselves obliged, either to put on the old clothes, which they had brought with them into the city, or to put on apparel of a description still older and more grotesque, which the Russians had in some measure, inherited from their forefathers in Livonia, and which they reverenced as real antiques. It is not difficult to conceive the embarrassment to which the foreigners, of whom there were not a few, were reduced; however it was requisite that they should appear in public, and even at court, with their superannuated clothes.

M. Wichelhausen attributes many of the maladies which prevail at Moscow, in the superior class of its inhabitants, to new customs introduced of late years; he finds fault with the inactive and voluptuous life which they lead, as one of the causes of the complaints with which they are afflicted. What the author says respecting the physical character of the inhabitants of Moscow, merits, likewise, a particular insertion. "Although it is generally very easy to discern and distinguish the Russians, from other Europeans, by the exterior form, nevertheless, it is difficult enough to designate the principal characters of the national physiognomy; because, in general, the distinctive traits are rare. The following, it seems, are the most common: a little mouth, thick lips, small eyes, commonly of a blue grey, or of a light brown; the form of the nose varying much, but frequently thick, and rather cocked up; the ears flat, and, as it were, glued on the skin; the beard for the most part, tufted; the hair of all colours, long and coarse. Their complexion is not a perfect white, but has

somewhat in it of a light brown; the proper expression of their figure is gravity and sagacity." The author adds, that the Russians have, in their deportment and gesticulations, an astonishing vivacity, which resembles the French, more than any other northern nation; and that there are to be found, even among the most simple peasants, engaging manners, and a very considerable degree of complaisance. "The same traits," the author observes, "are found, likewise, in the female sex: the figure is *svelte*, or delicate, and very well made, and it is very rare to find ill-shaped women; they have large and expressive eyes; we find among them many fine rose-coloured cheeks, and rouge nowhere composes any part of their toilet.

The Petersburg Academy of Sciences has lately nominated M. Julius Klaproth, son of the celebrated chemist of that name, to attend the embassy of Count Golowkin, which is intended to be sent from Russia to China. The embassy and its suite will consist of not less than 3000 persons; and as M. Klaproth possesses great skill in oriental literature, it is presumed that several accessions of knowledge, in respect to the Chinese empire, will be obtained from it.

A collection of letters which passed between that great mathematician and universal genius, and several of his correspondents, and which had never hitherto been made public, has been lately published at Hanover.

M. Oegg, formerly vicar of the cathedral of Wurzburg, has lately submitted to the Electoral Committee at Munich, the outline of a new invention, by means of which mills of every description may be set in motion without the aid of water. M. Oegg has undertaken to execute one of these machines, on condition that a monopoly or exclusive privilege for erecting the same be granted to him, during the space of twenty years.

M. Bergmann, a clergyman, of the Russian province of Livonia, who resided formerly several years among the Kalmuck Tartars, and whose learned and ingenious Account of his Travels the public are no strangers to, intends to set off, ere long, on a new tour among the Tartar nations, that inhabit Upper Asia. We have reason to expect the most satisfactory results from this enterprise, as M. Bergmann is a competent master of the languages of many of the nations he intends to visit.

Dr. Trotter, of Newcastle, intends to publish, when completed, a treatise, which he is now preparing, and to be entitled, An Enquiry into the increasing Prevalence, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, commonly called Nervous, Bilious, Indigestion, &c.

Mr. JOHN BONE has published a Letter to the Right Hon. George Rose, occasioned by his observations on the Poor Laws, &c. It comprises the outline of a plan for reducing the Poor's Rate, and amending the condition of the aged and unfortunate, including those of the naval and military departments; and as active measures are pursuing, for carrying the plan immediately into effect, reasonable expectations are entertained that the public will lend every assistance to so desirable an object.

A new edition of the late learned Dr. Langhorne's Plutarch, will shortly make its appearance, in which some mistranslations will be corrected, a number of additional notes inserted and the deficient parallels supplied, also tables of of coins, chronology, &c. and a copious index will be subjoined. Prefixed to the work will be given a preliminary dissertation on the degree of credit due to the public translations, &c. of the first five centuries of the Roman History. The Rev. Francis Wrangham, M. A. F. R. S. of Trinity College, Cambridge, is the Editor.

Soon will be published, by Mr. G. Dyer, a restoration of the ancient modes of bestowing names on the rivers, hills, vallies, plains, and settlements of Britain; from which, *nearly* ALL the explanations given to these by Verstegan, Skinner, Vallancey, Bryant, Borlase, Whitaker, Price, Macpherson, and other etymologists, are shewn to be unfounded.

St. Bartholomew.—The following courses of lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre of this Hospital, during the ensuing season:—on the theory and practice of medicine, by Dr. Robert, and Dr. Powell. On Anatomy, physiology, the theory and practice of surgery, by Mr. Abernethy. On comparative Anatomy, and the laws of organic existence, by Mr. Macartney.

An original work is printing in Scotland, entitled a Picture of Edinburgh, and will be found on the same plan as the Picture of London.

Dr. Howison has lately transmitted to the Society of Arts, a barrel of the preparation of tan, of his manufacture, which weighed 54lb. This was accompanied by a brief memoir, the object of which was to prove, that 110lbs. had been prepared by him, at the rate of about 16s. per cwt. but which, in large quantities, might be manufactured at the rate of 10s. per cwt. This tanning principle was extracted from Mangrove bark, and it appears that the apparatus used for the purpose, consisted of four wooden cisterns, much in the form of coolers, fitted with cocks, and so elevated one above another, as to admit of any liquid contained in the higher cistern running off into that which lies immediately under it. The Doctor has, likewise, made an extract similar to the one made as above from Myrabolans, which he considers as likely to be extremely useful in the arts of tanning and dying. —Dr. Howison has likewise communicated to the Society, the following process for printing on cotton-cloths what he terms a "permanent substantive black colour:"—Take some Malacca nuts, which, he adds, may be had in Bengal, at the rate of 2s. per cwt.; boil them in water in close earthen vessels, with the leaves of the tree: during the boiling, a whitish substance, formed from the mucilage and oil of the nuts, will be found rising to the surface, which whitish scum should be taken off and carefully preserved. The cloth intended to be black must be printed with this scum, and then dried: it is then to be passed through lime water, which changes the printed figures to a full and permanent black.

We are happy to be able to inform our readers of the institution of a literary society at Bombay, for the purpose of promoting the acquisition of useful information connected with India. On the 26th of November, 1804, the Hon. the Governor, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Valentia, Lieutenant-General Nicholls, and several other gentlemen of this settlement, met at Sir James Macintosh's, at Parell, and formed themselves into a society, under the name of the Literary Society of Bombay, for the purpose of collecting useful knowledge in every branch of science, and of promoting a farther investigation of the history, literature, arts, and manners of the Asiatic nations. Sir James Macintosh, who was chosen president, delivered a very eloquent discourse, containing a comprehensive view of the most suitable objects of the institution, and of the line of research which might be pursued with the best hopes of advantage. We cannot help wishing every success to an institution so well calculated to excite a spirit of inquiry, and, in some degree to satisfy the claims which the learned at home, and over all Europe, have so good a right to make on the learning and industry of our numerous countrymen in India.

A new work is in the press, entitled, Mineralogy; or, an Easy and Simple Method of Arranging the Substances of the Mineral Kingdom, into Classes, Orders, General Species, and Varieties, according to their distribution on the surface of the Globe. By E. D. Clarke, LL. D.

Robert Fellows, A. M. Oxon, has two new works in the press, the one entitled, a Body of Speculative and Practical Theology, and will make two volumes octavo: the other entitled, Bowers of Love; or, Poems, particularly designed to describe and exemplify the finer and more delicate feelings of the heart; and chiefly translated or imitated from the German Idylls, and other works of Gesner.

John Stewart, esq. will shortly publish a poem, entitled, Pleasures of Love.

Evening Amusements; or, the Beauties of the Heavens Displayed, for 1806. —A work by Wm. Frend, Esq. M. A. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, is in forwardness for publication.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

ΤΕΘΝΗΚΕ Φιλιππος? ϖ μα Δια.

THE fear of invasion is at an end. This load is removed from the shoulders of administration, and the wretched fashionable papers are very angry with Buonaparte, for disciplining his troops on the coast of Boulogne, and preparing them for a different expedition from what they had laid down for him. To frighten our ministers, it was necessary for the French emperor to take a journey to Boulogne;

but the nation, we mean the thinking part of it, has been under no alarm: for if, with the warning we have had, the motions of a French emperor, or the embarkations of his troops, occasioned any solicitude, we deserve to lose the honours of the English name, and merit the treatment which the subject nation receives from its conqueror.

But the threat of invasion will be renewed;—the alarm will be repeated on our side of the water; and it becomes every Englishman to consider, that he has too much at stake, not to be prepared at all times for an enemy, and to shew him that face of defiance which will inevitably prevent an attack. It is not the time, then, for the people to lay down their arms, and to think that there is no occasion for them; but, on the contrary, they must exert themselves the more, that they may all be in a state of discipline to cope with the French with the usual courage and skill of their forefathers, though Buonaparte should return to Boulogne, flushed with his victories over two emperors.—Now is the time to consider of every plan for national defence; and to the force of our volunteers we should add that of all our men between the ages of twenty and forty. By enrolling them in their parishes, and exercising them at convenient times, we should from this moment inure our youth to military exercises, and make the nation, what circumstances imperiously demand, an armed nation; not a nation armed for the idleness and folly of conquest, but to protect its own territories from the rapacity of a foreign soldiery, armed for plunder.

The state of Europe presents an extraordinary and an awful appearance. Three potent emperors are preparing to take the field. Two of them were destined to the imperial purple from their youth—the other has assumed it, with the iron crown of Italy, from his own talents and bravery, aided by the times in which he was placed. The two hereditary emperors, destined to rule from their cradles, received armies disciplined by their predecessors: the self-created sovereign has, in a great measure, created his own army, is acquainted with the services of his generals, has headed his troops, led them on repeatedly to victory, has rewarded their labours with munificence, and possesses the confidence of every soldier, who will brave any danger with a general, sharing his toils, and possessing a superiority only from his merits. The armies of the two emperors are more numerous than that of the French emperor; but they are not so easily brought into action, nor can their manœuvres, controuled by a double cabinet, be so expeditious as those of an army, where one man is the life and soul of every enterprise, and who knows not only how to direct, but to select, fit persons for the execution of his orders.

In this approaching convulsion, what part is England to act? She is to assist, it is said, in both men and money. Of the latter we have always been sufficiently free, and an immense quantity of silver is reported to have been sent from the bank. The effect of our money in the late contest gives us very little reason to expect any great advantage from this; but after all, it is much better that it should be dealed out in handfuls to the needy sovereigns of the continent, than lent without interest at home to members of parliament.

But for what are these mighty movements in the three great empires of the continent? Why has Buonaparte quitted his English expedition to march his troops to the banks of the Rhine; and Russia sent her hordes from the regions of the north to co-operate with those who are prepared to march under the Roman eagle? Papers of mutual recrimination have appeared; and if war takes place, we shall not want for manifestoes from every party, to prove the justice of their cause; manifestoes framed in the leisure of a cabinet minister, and to which they only give credit, who do not reflect how little they are believed by the persons who have drawn them up. In these cases we cannot too much ponder on the cunning of the cabinet minister, who was charged with the consideration of the memorial delivered, on the propriety of an immediate war with Spain, by the brave Coligny, to the cruel and cowardly Charles the Ninth of France. The unfortunate Coligny had been drawn to the court of France by the perfidious Charles, with the view to destroy both him and all the protestants. He was treated as a cabinet minister, his advice was received with the utmost deference, and his memorial on the war with Spain waited only for the forms of farther inspection. He had pointed out all the supposed bad

conduct of the adversary, and proved that every one must be convinced of the justice of the French cause. The other cabinet minister did not deign to enter one moment into the justice of the French cause: he examined only the policy of the war, and satisfied himself by proving, that more would be gained by remaining quiet, than by entering into a contest. The justice of a war may be repeated over and over again, but the true question is its policy; and, if the two emperors can beat Buonaparte, no one will trouble themselves about the justice of their cause; and, if Buonaparte should eat his Christmas dinner within the walls of Vienna, all the exclamations on justice will not regain to its affrighted monarch one single inch of his territories.

But the peace of Europe cannot be preserved, say the two emperors, under the aggressions of their brother of France: they, whose predecessors divided between them two-thirds of the kingdom of Poland, without troubling themselves on the balance of Europe, have acquired more wisdom, and they view with horror the acquisitions of the French in Italy. It cannot be doubted, that the language of the soldier of fortune is strong—that he also gets what he can, and is determined to keep what he gets. The single question then is, whether the Russians, Austrians, Turks, English, Swedes, and some little states of Germany, can make him quit his hold. The question is now pending—the result it is not for us to determine. France, in a state of confusion, beat a similar confederacy, though in a variety of battles her armies were beaten, and her navy was torn to pieces by the English; and Philodore, at the game of chess, would little regard the number of persons who confederated against him, provided that he had only a sufficient number of pieces not to be borne down by more strength.

The part that Prussia is to take in this contest, is not ascertained. It will endeavour to preserve its own, and keep the north of Germany in a state of neutrality. Baits and threats will be held out by both parties; but it has strength sufficient to despise the latter, and whichever party it joins will be very much benefited by its assistance. By sitting still it seems likely to gain the most, and the possession of Hanover, with the reversion of the empire of Germany, may probably be the grand acquisition of the Prussian monarch, and a greater one than will fall to the lot of either of the other contending parties. Sweden has contradicted publicly the supposed bargain between it and Russia for the transfer of Swedish Pomerania to the latter; but, if it has not taken place, a variety of circumstances forbid us to deny the probability of such an event before the end of the war. Denmark, which has for so many years past been governed wisely, still maintains the usual tenour of her conduct. She is not disposed to enter into the confederacy, and her territory will be enriched by the commerce of her inhabitants.

Spain remains closely united to France. The passions enter into her dispute with England; and she cannot forget the manner in which she was forced into the war. But her internal tranquillity is by no means secure, and the authority of her Prince of Peace seems to be wavering. She joins with France in the boast, that they together have gained a victory over the English, though we had an inferior force, and took two of their ships; but foolish as such a boast is, the union of the naval force of Spain to that of France is of great use to the latter in the present state of her affairs. As to Portugal, it is scarcely thought of; and if an extensive war takes place upon the continent, another province will be torn from it to satisfy Spain; and already the king of Naples is said to have retired into Sicily. Wherever he is, his dominions are a very insecure possession; and the tremendous ruin lately brought upon them by an earthquake, must excite the compassion of every humane mind for the poor inhabitants, who, smarting under the scourge of nature, are dreading still greater calamities from the hands of their fellow-creatures.

Turkey can be of little use in the contest. She has enough to do with her rebel Pachas; and whichever side gets the better, the Porte may dread some diminution of its authority.—Buonaparte has shewn a good example to the potentates of Europe, in his treatment of the African states, as he has compelled the Algerines to give back two hundred and thirty-one Christian slaves; and if the Christian blood and treasure now to be wasted on internal

disputes, were directed to the northern coast of Africa, they might destroy piracy on her territory, and establish civilization. The accounts from Algiers of the massacre of the Jews, puts us in mind of the ferocity of the dark ages, and shews us how little progress has really been made, in many parts of the world, to bring people to a true knowledge of human nature.

The American states will keep out of the contest, and enrich themselves by commerce; so that if Europe, from the vice and folly of its inhabitants, should, in the course of a few years, present the same picture as the desolated regions of Minor Asia, a place is preparing in which science, literature, and liberty, may take refuge. The complaints on our treatment of their seamen are very loud; and some of the American papers do not scruple to talk of the propriety and policy of urging them with greater efficacy than by the mouth of an ambassador. The West Indies are recovering from their fright; and the inhabitants of Jamaica have a respite of six months from the famine they dread. —The governor has, upon the returns from several districts, proving a general scarcity of both American provisions and lumber, consented that the intercourse between the island and the United States should continue for six months longer, provided that it is confined to these necessary articles. The zeal which the islanders manifested on the reports of the appearance of an enemy, entitle them assuredly to some degree of regard from this country; and we trust that some independent member of parliament will soon bring the subject of Jamaica forward, that rising dissatisfaction may be stopped by wise and prudent measures.

At home, the attention of the public has been called to a great armament prepared for a secret expedition. Surmises on its object have been published. —If we really knew it, we should think it our duty to be silent upon such a subject; as we have such a manifest superiority at sea, it is evidently in our power to make a diversion on whatever side of the French dominions that are near the sea, we please; but the prospect of any great advantage to be derived from a landing, is problematical.— The remarks publicly made on the various surmises respecting the supposed commander or commanders of this expedition, are deserving of great attention: we shall hope that the conduct of our enemy will be thought not unworthy of imitation, who would scarcely entrust with a high military command a general, whose career had been marked by a perpetual series of defeats or ill fortune. With a fleet like ours, and an army sufficiently large, it is rather extraordinary that we have not hitherto alarmed the French with the fear of an invasion on their coasts. We may land when we please any number of men on the shores near Boulogne; and, if the army there is materially diminished by the drafts to the Rhine, a coup-de-main might destroy, with little loss, the flotilla, and set our own country free from future alarm for a considerable time on that head. The repeated attacks by our shipping off that port are attended with scarcely any other result than great noise and waste of powder: the French gun-boats cannot venture beyond the protection of their batteries; but these are so numerous, that they pass from one port to another with very little risk. —An invention has been made public by Sir S. Smith, which promises to enable us to come nearer, with advantage, both to their batteries and boats; but it remains to be proved, whether the practice is equal to the theory. The enterprizing spirit of that brave commander deserves every encouragement.

The difficulties of the minister increase, as the time approaches for his conduct to be investigated in parliament; and it is now found, that his support of Lord Melville has lowered him very much in the public estimation, and his Bill of Indemnity is far from satisfying his former friends on the propriety of the measure, through which it became necessary. Yet it is said that a dissolution of parliament may be expected, and that, before this is printed, the event will take place. The friends of Lord Sidmouth will then be removed from the government boroughs; but it may well be questioned whether upon the whole the minister will be a gainer. —The country will examine the pretensions of each candidate with a degree of attention that Mr. Pitt has not been accustomed to; and it is not improbable, that material changes would take place in the representation. The magistrates of Edinburgh, it is to be hoped, do not speak the sense of Scotland; for, if the dinner they have given to Lord Mel-

ville implies an approbation of his measures, we sincerely deplore the state of that degraded country.

A change is expected in Ireland.—The viceroy has conducted himself much to the satisfaction of all parties, and will leave to his successor a very easy and tranquil seat. Todd Jones, according to the Irish papers, has been released from his long confinement;—but this will not, and ought not, to prevent the enquiry in parliament on the propriety of his having been so long imprisoned. In fact, not only his case, but the case of Irish prisoners in general, require serious investigation, and it ought to be clearly ascertained on what grounds punishments have been inflicted on persons imprisoned in that country. The proper means to prevent abuses in either respect, is the certainty that the proceedings of every court, or individual entrusted with power, will be overhauled at a higher tribunal.

The loss sustained by the Royal Family by the death of the Duke of Gloucester has been deeply felt by those who were acquainted with his general conduct; and the affectionate attachment of his son displayed itself in a manner which does great honour to his feelings, and has deservedly met with universal approbation. The body was deposited in Windsor, and lay for one day in state in London. From want of proper arrangement, a small part only of the multitude, who crowded to see it, could gain admission, and there was a scene of tumult ill suited to the occasion. A slight degree of attention might prevent in future similar confusion, as in the same limits of time all who had taken the trouble to go to the house of the deceased, might, by a suitable arrangement, have returned with their wishes gratified. The solemnity at Windsor did not suffer any diminution from a similar cause; and every one, who was present at it, was deeply impressed by the solemn parting of the prince from the remains of his father. This unusual attention in high life to filial duties may, perhaps, stop the indecent practice, in some families, of leaving the whole care of their deceased relatives to strangers; by which not only much of the moral improvement which arises from a scene of mourning, is lost; but also the feelings of the heart are blunted or deadened.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER, 1805.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

BOTANY.

A COMPLETE Course of Lectures on Botany, as delivered in the Botanic Garden at Lambeth, by the late William Curtis, F. L. S. Demonstrator of Botany to the Company of Apothecaries; author of the Botanical Magazine, of the Flora Londinensis, &c. &c. Arranged from the manuscripts in the possession of his son-in-law, Samuel Curtis, florist, Walworth Second edition, to which is added, a Life of Mr. Curtis, by Dr. Thornton; in 3 Vols. Royal Octavo, price 4l. in bds; or in thirty numbers, price 2s. 6d. each; embellished with 120 new plates, Illustrative of the Process of Vegetation, the Sexual System, &c. from original drawings, made under his own immediate direction, by Edwards; engraved by Sansom, and correctly coloured from nature. Symonds.

The Botanist's Guide, through the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Vol. 1. price 3s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Theatrical Career of the late Samuel Foote, esq. commonly called the English Aristophanes, by W. Cooke, esq. 3 Vols. price 15s.

COMMERCE.

European Commerce, or New and Secure Channels of Trade with the Continent of Europe, particularly with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, including also the Trade of the Rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, illustrated with a Map of the Canals and Rivers, shewing their connection with each other, throughout the Northern part of Europe, by T. Oddy; price 2l. 12s. 6d.

Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford, by I. Duncumb, A. M. Vol. 1. 4to. price 3l 3s.

A History of the County of Brecknock, containing the Chrorography, General History, Religion, Laws, Customs,

Manners, Language, and System of Agriculture, used in that County, by T. Jones, Vol. I. 4to. 2l. 15s.

EDUCATION.

An Essay on the Elements, Accents, and Prosody of English Language, intended to have been printed as an Introduction to Mr. Boucher's Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, by J. Odell, M. A. price 4s. 6d. 12mo. bds.

Elements of Useful Knowledge, in Geography, History, and other Sciences. Drawn up for the use of children, in Questions and Answers, in ten parts, price 4d. each.

FARRIERY.

A Practical Treatise on Farriery, including Remarks on all Diseases incident to Horses, the Symptoms by which they are severally known, and the most approved mode of Cure, from the MSS. of the late E. Snape, 4to. price 1l. 1s.

An Analysis of Horsemanship, with the method of Breaking Horses for every purpose to which these noble animals are adapted, by John Adams, 3 Vols. 8vo. price 2l. 2s.

MEDICAL.

Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, 6 Vols. price 12s. bds.

Observations on the Nature and Cure of Gout, on Nodes of the Joints, and on the Influence of certain Articles of Diet, in Gout, Rheumatism, and Gravel, by James Parkinson, 8vo. price 5s.

Cases of Pulmonary Consumptions, &c. Treated with Uva Ursi: to which are added some Practical Observations, by R. Bourne, M. D. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

An Epitome of Infantile Diseases, with their Causes, Symptoms, and Method of Cure, published a few months ago in Latin, by W. Heberden, M. D. translated into English, by J. Smith, M. B. 8vo price 3s.

Arguments in Favour of a Gradual Introduction of Cow Pox, inscribed to the Right Hon Lord Hawkesbury, &c. by R. Gillam, price 6d.

MILITARY.

Observations on National Defence, and on the Means of rendering more Effective the Volunteer Force of Great Britain, 8vo. price 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

Part I. of the Names and Descriptions of the Proprietors of Unclaimed Dividends in Bank Stock, and on the Public Funds; transferable at the Bank of England, price 2s. 6d. to be completed in four Parts.

The Critical Bee, or Beauties of New Publications; selected by A. Molleson, 12mo. price 1s.

Treatise on the Construction and Copying all kinds of Geographical Maps, by T. Dix, 8vo. price 3s.

Observations on a Passage in Mr. Playfair's Letter to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, relative to the Mathematical Pretensions of the Scottish Clergy, 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

The Loyal Britons' Pocket Companion, consisting of National Songs, Loyal Toasts, Sentiments, and Sonnets, by R. Coleman, 12mo. price 6d.

NOVELS.

The Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owen, 4to. price 1l.

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Chronic Rheumatism	11
Consumption	8
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	2
Head-ach	4
Lumbago	4
Palsy	2
Epilepsy	1
Syphilis	2
Cutaneous Eruptions	13
Number of Cases	170

Since the commencement of the present month, the weather has been occasionally hot, with the thermometer as high as 76°, and in general of a tolerably steady temperature; and accordingly the bowel complaints peculiar to hot weather have prevailed, though in a moderate degree. The dysentery, which appears at this season, puts on commonly more of the acute form, than that which is observed sporadically at the colder seasons of the year; it is milder, and, if properly treated in the commencement, usually yields more readily to remedies.

The small pox appears to be somewhat on the decline in this district.—It is only the severe cases that apply to a public institution; but several instances during the last month have occurred to the reporter's observation.

The case of uterine hæmorrhage, which is separated in the list from menorrhagia, occurred in a woman between 60 and 70 years of age, nearly 20 years after the cessation of the menses. It may be observed, that the cases of true menorrhagia, which have been rather numerous, have also been extremely severe, so much so in two instances as to endanger the life of the patients. Dr. Heberden's observation, that astringents are of little use in this disorder, and that moderate doses of opium are more efficacious, has been fully evinced in these cases.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

THE two intended archways, the one for carriages, and the other for the use of foot-passengers, to be carried under the river Thames, from Rotherhithe to near the London Docks, are shortly, we learn, to be proceeded upon with great vigour. Mr. Robert Vazie is the principal engineer, to whom the management of this very vast and singular undertaking is committed, and for the accomplishment of which an Act of Parliament has been lately obtained. This ingenious artist is, we understand, no stranger to the collieries of the North, one of which is worked underneath, and carried quite across the bed of the river Tyne. However, the best judges aver, that from the borings actually made, and from a complete disclosure of the substrata of the soil which the construction of the London Docks has lately effectuated, there is not the slightest ground to doubt of success for the final issue. This work, when completed, will be a proper companion of the West India and London Docks; and will, to say the least of it, and without indulging the charlatanerie of giving

swelling titles to things that really deserve it not, vie with some of the greatest public works of antiquity!

The intended improvements in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, have been lately begun. On the east side, one end of the coffee-house, on the left of the principal entrance to the house of lords, and which had been neatly fitted up some little time ago, is now completely taken down; and the workmen are proceeding to demolish those very ancient and unsightly buildings, of which buildings the old noted chop-house, the Ship, forms a part. It is further in contemplation, to erect a uniform range of buildings parallel with the court of requests, (the present house of lords) which are to contain suitable apartments for the Lord Chancellor, an office for the Chairman of the Committees, and other accommodations that have been thought needful.

We here announce for the information of our readers, the following Medical, Surgical, and Scientific Lectures, delivered during the winter season, in the Metropolis, "the first school of practical medicine in the world."

St. Bartholomew.—The following course of Lectures, (some of which are already given in p. 264 of this number) will be delivered at the Medical Theatre of this Hospital, during the ensuing season.—On Chemistry, by Dr. Edwards. On the Materia Medica, by Dr. Powell. On Midwifery, the Diseases of Women and children, by Dr. Thynne. The Anatomical Demonstration, and Practical Anatomy, by Mr. Lawrence. The Anatomical Lectures will begin on Tuesday, 1st October, and the other Lectures on the succeeding days of the said week.

St. Thomas's.—On Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. Cline and Mr. Astley Cooper, on the 1st of October, at one o'clock. Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. Cooper, on the 7th of October, at eight in the morning.

Guy's Hospital.—On the 2d of October, at 10 in the morning, Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry; also at 10 in the morning of the 3d of October, Principles and Practice of Chemistry, by Dr. Babington and Mr. Allen. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Haighton, October 4th, at 8 in the morning. Also the same day, at 8 in the evening. Pathology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, by Dr. Curry. On Monday, October, the 7th, at a quarter before 7 in the evening, Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. Haighton. October the 8th, at half past 6 in the afternoon, Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. Allen. Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Cases, from November until May, by D. Babington, Dr. Curry, and Dr. Marcet. Besides these, a course of lectures will be given on Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. Coleman, professor at the Veterinary College. And one on the Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. Fox, surgeon-dentist. These several lectures are so arranged, that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete course of Medical and Chirurgical Instruction. Terms, and other particulars, may be learned, by applying to Mr. Stocker, apothecary, to Guy's Hospital; who is also empowered to enter gentlemen as pupils to such of the lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

St. Georges Hospital.—On the first Monday in October next, will commence a course of lectures on Physic and Chemistry, at the Laboratory, in Whitcomb-street, at the usual hours in the morning, namely, on the Therapeutics at a quarter before 8; on the Practice of Physic at half after 8; and on Chemistry at a quarter after 9 o'clock; by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S. These lectures are delivered every morning, except Saturdays, when a Clinical lecture is given, on the Cases of Patients in St. George's Hospital. Proposals may be had at the Hospital, and at No. 14, Leicester square.

London Hospital.—On the 1st of October at 2 o'clock, Messrs. Headington and Mr. Frampton will commence their course of lectures at the Theatre of this Hospital, on Anatomy, Physiology, and the Principles and Operations of Surgery, The Anatomical demonstrations and dissection, by Mr. Armiger. Dr. Dennison will lecture at the same place, on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery.

Wesminster Hospital.—The established plan of instruction for the benefit of pupils attending this Hospital, will be pursued throughout the ensuing season, under the direction of Mr. Lynn and Mr. Carlisle. Further particulars may be had at the Hospital, St. James-street.

Dr. Clark will begin his course of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, at his lecture room, Upper John-street, Golden square.

Mr. Blair will recommence his lectures on the Natural History of Man, 28th of January, at the Bloomsbury Dispensary, great Russell-street; to be continued every succeeding Tuesday and Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, until the termination of the course, which will consist of about twenty lectures.

Dr. Bradley will commence his Autumnal course of lectures, on the Theory and Practive of Medicine, in the second week of October.

Died.] At Brompton, after a life of 45 years of indigence and misfortune, Mr. Charles Fairfield, a painter, of extraordinary merit and knowledge in his profession, but of so modest and diffident a disposition, that, notwithstanding his acknowledged talents, he rarely ventured to paint, unless urged thereto by the importunity of friends: nevertheless, he has left behind him some original pictures, the merit of which will hand his name down to posterity, as an eminent artist of his day. The many excellent copies of the finest pictures in the Flemish, French, and English schools, which have been produced by his pencil, will extend the fame of the several masters whose works he hath so counterfeited, whilst his own worth, with reference to these, will be lost in the admirable and inimitable success of his imitations, which scarcely any eye can even now discriminate from the originals. Many of these copies will be found in the first collections, both at home and abroad; and the proprietors of them have no other idea, than that they possess the original pictures, having paid value as if they were such, although he, poor man, sold them at a very low rate, and never represented them otherwise than as copies by himself. Notwithstanding Mr. Fairfield's great merit, he was never easy in his circumstances, and, for a great part of his laborious life, was under the clutches of the griping and unconscientious picture-dealer, who gathered the fruits of his labours, by practising deceits upon the world. He possessed a mind honourable and generous, lived in retirement and seclusion, and was little known to the world.—Mr. J. Parker, an eminent portrait and historical engraver, whose talents have been successfully employed for a number of years past, in ornamenting the best editions of the English Classics, and other works of taste. The loss of this gentleman is sincerely deplored by his friends, and by the Society of Engravers, (of which he was a Governor) and who attended him to the grave.—Lately, aged 28 years, Mr. Foote, banker, of the firm of Messrs. Martin and Co. Lombard Street. This gentleman, who was considered as the best amateur rower on the river, had lately procured to be made a new and very elegant pleasure-boat, wherein, accompanied by his sister and two servants, he went down to Gravesend, to indulge in his favourite amusement. On the 24th of May they embarked as usual, and sailed up and down under the most flattering auspices of wind and weather; when, on a sudden, a breeze from the land upset the boat, which instantly sunk. Miss Foote was buoyed up by her cloaths, and floated on the water, until she was taken up in a state of insensibility. The servants were also saved. Mr. F. unfortunately sunk and was drowned. He was a handsome, agreeable, and very athletic young man, and was brother to Captain F. of the Royal navy. On the evening of the 31st, two watermen of Gravesend picked up his drowned body. On Sunday, June 2, about one o'clock in the afternoon, his boat was found by a gentleman who was sailing in his pleasure boat, and with the mast still standing.—At his house in Palace Yard, in this 80th year, John Pitt, esq. M. P. for the city of Gloucester, a gentleman of honest and independent principles in public, and of undeviating probity in every transaction of private life. He was a kind and indulgent, disinterested and forbearing landlord towards his tenants, and it was a rule with him on no occasion to raise their rents. Cheerfulness to a late period he seemed to cultivate as a duty, and during his long confinement not a murmur or even a complaint was ever heard to escape him. —Vicountess Sydney, daughter of the late Earl of Leitrim. Her Ladyship was married to Lord Sydney, in the month of May, 1802, and died in child-bed. She was an engaging interesting woman, distinguished in the regions of fashion, and Lord Sydney is perfectly inconsolable.—John Puget, esq. banker, of the firm of Puget and Bainbridge, a director of the Bank of England, and principal public agent for money transactions between this country and Ireland. On the preceding day Mr. P. was taking an airing on horse-

back in the Park, and as he returned home about three o'clock in the afternoon, he called at the St. James's Coffee-house, in St. James's-street, where he took some refreshment. While in the act of remounting his horse at the door, he fell in an apoplectic fit on the shoulder of the porter who held the stirrup. He was then taken up stairs to a chamber at the coffee-house, and immediately put to bed, where he was attended by Dr. Reynolds and other medical gentlemen, but without effect, for he lay speechless till nine o'clock the next morning, and then expired. He was a gentleman of great respectability of character, both in public and private life. He has left a widow and several children. A great number of gentlemens' coaches followed the funeral procession to the grave.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Notice has been lately given, by public advertisement, that subscription books are now opened at the following places, viz. Newbury, Devizes, Bath, Bristol, and London, (in London, at the house of Messrs. Whitehead, Howard, and Haddock) for the purpose of raising the sum of 200,000*l.* to complete the Kennet and Avon Canal Navigation, with a preference, however, to be given to the present proprietors of shares or half shares in the said canal navigation.

The Infants' Friend Society of Reading afforded last year relief to eighty poor women, and the same number of poor children.

A very judicious operation of bronchotony, or making an aperture in the wind-pipe, was lately performed with the happiest success on a valuable colt, the property of W. H. Pomeroy, esq. of Gerrard's Cross, in this county, by Mr. Deane, veterinary surgeon, of Windsor. It appears that the colt was nearly suffocated, in consequence of the violent pressure of an abscess formed at the top of the throat, when this critical and dangerous operation appeared the only means left of saving his life. The tube which was introduced, and through which the animal breathed, not being able scarcely to breathe at all through his nostrils, was kept in the trachea about seven or eight days, when the abscess burst. The colt is now perfectly recovered and well.

Married.] The Rev. D. C. Lewis, vicar of Ruslep, to Mrs. Abbott, of New Windsor.—At Whitchurch, in Oxfordshire, the Rev. Edw. Vansittart, second son of G. V. esq. M. P. for this county, to Miss Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge.—L. Percival, esq. of London, to Miss L. Lamplow, of Wokingham.—G. A. Fenwick, esq. of the Blues, to Miss Pulton, of Windsor.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Dr. T.—Aged 89, J. Woolridge, of Ogbourne St. George.—Sir Charles Marsh, banker, late colonel in the army.—At Mr. Lamb's, aged 75, John Richardson, truly respected as a faithful domestic servant, having lived in that capacity in Mr. L.'s family above 45 years.—Miss Benwell, sister of Mr. B. auctioneer.—At Newbury, aged 82, Mr. J. Bright, bailiff.—At Grieffersberg, in Silesia, Mr. Gottlieb Bœhm, formerly of Reading.—At Wantage, Mrs. Butler, relict of the late Rev. J. B.—Miss Sarney, of Soundel's House, near Nettlebed.—Mrs. Pearson, mother of W. P. esq. of Streatley.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

An aquatic bird, called a sea-mew or sea-gull, of the genus described by Linnæus as *larus canus*, died a few days ago in the garden belonging to the celebrated hospital, called Addenbrookes, in the town of Cambridge, having lived there not less than sixteen years. It was generally supposed, from the colour of the plumage, that he was about two or three years old when first put into the garden. Another remains still alive, which has been there near nine years.

Married.] At Little Gransden, in this county, the Rev. R. Riley, late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Marwood, in Devonshire, to Miss Gower, late of Cobham, in Surry.—At Cambridge, Mr. Robt. Gee, attorney, to Miss M. Gee, 2d daughter of Mr. G.—Mr. S. Storr, plumber and glazier, of Wisbeach, to Miss Shepherd, eldest daughter of Mr. S. S. of the golden lion tavern, Peterborough.

Died.] At Wisbeach, Mr. J. Nixon, wheelwright.—At Ramsey, in the co. of Huntingdon, in his 41st year, Mr.

Geo. Wilkinson, attorney.—In Sloane Square, Chelsea, Mr. Robert Wild, attorney, of Ely.—Aged 42, the Rev. D. Bayley, B. D. fellow and dean of St. John's College, Cambridge, and vicar of Madingley, in this county. This gentleman was very suddenly seized with a succession of convulsive fits on Monday morning, and expired about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. —Aged 62, Mr. R. Wallis Nash, of Pampisford.—In his 23d year, Mr. C. Harwood, only son of J. H. esq. of Exning Hall, near Newmarket.

CHESHIRE.

There are now in the county jail of Chester, three unfortunate persons confined there for debt, whose united ages amount to 213 years, and the sum of of their united debts to only 38*l.* 5*s.*

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Harding, of Church Stretton, to Miss M. Shaw, of Congleton.—At Stockport, Mr. Davis, of the Buxton Theatre, to Miss Kershaw.—H. Potts, esq. of Chester, to Miss A. Taylor, late of Moston, in Lancashire.

Died.] Mr. Robt. Jones, lieutenant and quarter-master in the Isdulas regiment of volunteer infantry, and many years paymaster-serjeant in the regiment of Carnarvonshire militia.—At Macclesfield, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. tinplate worker.—At Nantwich, aged 62, Mr. T. Jackson, merchant.—At Rathin, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. T. J. a dissenting minister.—At Denbigh, Mrs. Edwards, innkeeper.—At her seat, in the county of Denbigh, Mrs. Yorke, widow of the late Philip Y. esq. of Erthig, a tender-hearted woman, that ever dealt out her bread to the hungry, and was full of good works and alms deeds. —Mrs. Ellis, widow, of Cornist, near Flint.—At his lodgings in West Smithfield, H. Evans, esq. of Machynteth, in Montgomeryshire.

CORNWALL.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the course of the ensuing session, for powers to improve the haven of Botreaux Castle, within the parishes of Minster and Forsbury, in this county, and for making a navigable canal and bason from a certain place called Pelly Beak, within the said parishes, or one of them, to a certain bridge called Valency, alias Botreaux Castle bridge, near to the said haven, and near to the bed of Valency river, and running from and through the said bridge and haven to the place called Pelly Beak above mentioned.

Died.] At Bodmyn, Lieut. Wills, of the Royal navy.—Lately, near Truro, Mrs. Incledon, relict of the late Mr. I. surgeon, of St. Keverne, and mother of Mr. I. the celebrated vocal performer.—Lately, in the West Indies, Captain W. Stevens, of St. Ives.

CUMBERLAND.

A collection of original ballads, in the Cumberland dialect, with explanatory notes and a glossary, has been recently published by Mr. T. Anderson, of Carlisle. We shall with pleasure extract the following ballad from the abovementioned volume, to serve as a specimen of the Cumberland poetry.

JWOHNY AND MARY.

1.

Young Mary was canny and bonny as onie lass,
Jwohny was lusty and weel to be seen;
Young Mary was aye the best dancer at murry-neets,
Jwohny had won monie a belt on the green;
Lang, lang they were sweethearts, and nwolish'd by neybors,
Th' auld fwok they talk'd and oft bragg'd o' the twee:
For Jwohny thought ain i' the warl like Mary,
And Mary thought Jwohny aw she wished to see.

2.

Awe swope guid yell is a peer body's comfort,
But wo be to him that oft drinks till blinfod;
Young Jwohny ae day off wi' bigg to the market,
And drank with some neybors, he little thought how:
His auld faddder watch'd till the black hour o' midneet,
Without his dear Jwohny the naig gallop'd heame;
They sought and they fan him that mwornin i' Eden,
Among the green busses that nod owre the stream.

3.

Auld Gibby he gowls and aye talks of his Jwhony,
And sits by his greave and oft meks a sad meane;
Peer Mary, the flower of aw flow'rs i' the parish,

Neer hods up her head, now her Jwohny is geane:
The dangerous yell-house kills monie brave fellows,
To get heame quite swober can neer be thought wrang;
Nae guid comes of drinking—Ye lads aw around me,
At fair or at market, aye think o' my sang.

It is intended to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session, for powers to widen the old roads, and to divert part of them, which roads lead from the bridge called Calder bridge, through the market towns of Ravenglass and Bootle, all in Cumberland, to Doddonbridge, which unites the county of Cumberland to that of Lancaster

Several improvements are in contemplation, relating to the harbour of Whitehaven, and the roads leading to the same. Certain additional branches are to be made and annexed to the said roads, and new toll houses are to be erected on the same. Also it is intended to light and pave the said town of Whitehaven.

Mr. Curwen has it in contemplation to establish a new Agricultural Society, at Workington, the first meeting to be held in October next. The subscribers are not to exceed one guinea per annum each, nor to be less than five shillings. The premiums are to be confined to candidates residing within the townships or parishes of Workington, Harrington, Dissington Dean, Seaton, Flimby Broughton, Dearham, and Camerton.

Married.] At the temple of Hymen, in Gretna Green, Mr. R. Bunyan, aged 18, to Miss Margaret Nicholson, both of Carlisle. The young lady is possessed of a handsome fortune, and being weary of the restraint of old aunts, duennas, and relations, who, like the dragon in the days of yore, that defended the garden of the Hesperides, watched the golden prize as closely as a cat watched a mouse, heroine like, eloped by the assistance of her resolute paramour, under the favourable auspices of the deity-boy yclep'd Cupid, and arrived safely at the place of destiny, leaving behind a number of less favoured suitors. *Old Joe*, the ancient son of Vulcan, officiated as high priest on the occasion, and completed the felicity of the young people, by rendering them to each others arms. It seems that the present season has been unusually propitious to matrimony, to the very great emolument of the old coupler, who is likely, we are told, to reap a golden harvest. Among others, a gentleman turned of 60 repaired to the celebrated *Graitney*, with a blooming damsel of 16! The business was speedily completed, and this happy couple were united, conformably to the rites and customs of the place. As the gentleman was liberal in quaffing and handing round his libations of brandy, Joe's favourite liquor, this lively bridegroom insisted upon having the ceremony repeated, as it was the fourth time he had visited the Green on the same errand: he had paid, he said, four times, and he would be married a fifth for nothing. Joe, who is naturally of a pliant temper, consented, again rivetted the hymeneal chain, and the doubly-secured couple reeled off towards their habitation in the city of Carlisle, the bridegroom declaring that if he should have occasion to be married twenty times yet to come, it should never be said of him that he had gone without calling at the old shop!—At Egremont, the Rev. Mr. Lindow, A. B. of Cleator, and rector of Connistone, to Miss Grayson, of Wood End, near Egremont.—At Carlisle, Mr. P. Crane, to Miss B. Caldbeck.—Mr. J. Thomson, banker, of London, to Miss H. Parkins.—At Skidbrook, after a tender courtship of five days duration, Mr. Paddinson, grazier, aged 67, to Miss Elizabeth Barr, likewise aged 67!—At Kirlington, Mr. Henry Dodd, aged 60 years, to Miss Eleanor Irving, aged 17 years and upwards! The bridegroom is nearly 6 feet in height, and his charming bride of the pigmy race, being only 4 feet and 3 inches in height. Old January, it seems, had some very potent difficulties to surmount, before he could prevail upon his lovely May to smile upon him. In short, he had two other hoary-headed *sexagenaries* to chace from the field, whose masterly manœuvres, as the Cumberland papers assert, "shewed a great deal of veteran skill in the tactics of love."

Died.] At Carlisle, aged 88, Mrs. Dor. Carlyle, relict of the late Dr. C. and mother to the late chancellor of this diocese.—Mrs. Hetherington, wife of Mr. H. clothier. On returning home from a visit, when she had a remarkable flow of spirits, this lady complained of a slight indisposition, went to bed, and very shortly after expired.

DEVONSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to make improvements in the harbour of Bude, conformably to a report of a plan lately delivered to the subscribers, by Mr. Rogers; the work to be completed by Mr. John Heard. Engineer, in a proper effectual and substantial manner, as the advertisement states.

Married.] At Dawlish, J. Herman, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Drury, daughter of the Rev. Dr. D. of Cockwood, in this County.—At Totness, Mr. J. Harrison jun. brewer, to Miss Harnaman.—At Teignmouth.—Mr. G. Dunsford, jun. merchant, of Tiverton, to Miss Parry.—At Exeter, Macbride, esq. son of the late Admiral M. to Mrs. Starkey.—At Tiverton, J. Coles, esq; Captain in the 1st Regiment of the Somersetshire Militia, to Miss Marcella Carill Carew, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas Carew, bart.—At Tavitonk, Mr. Harley, merchant, of Bristol to Miss G. Lang. At Exeter, Cap. W. Fitzgerald, of the 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Miss E. C. Veale, of Trevealа House, in Cornwall.—Mr. Partridge, woollen-manufacturer, to Miss F. T. Trueman, fourth daughter of the late Mr. R. T. Printer.—Mr. G. Westlake, son of Mr. Alderman W. to Miss Cummins, late of Totness.—Mr. W. Croote, land-surveyor, of Chumleigh, to Miss Sweet, of Burston, in the parish of Zeal.—At Tiverton, M. J. Garnsworthy, thatcher, aged 72, to Miss S. Willamott, aged 21!—Mr. T. Hake, organist, to Miss A. M. Gordon, elder daughter of Captain W. A. G. both of Exeter.

Died] At Exeter, Mr. R. Coffin, formerly an engraver, but who for some years past had retired from all business.—At Plymouth, John Baron, esq; formerly an eminent accoutrement maker to the army, but who had retired on a fortune acquired by honest, persevering industry.—At Plymouth Dock, Mr. J. Holman, jun.—Mr. R. Banks, silversmith and jeweller.—At Exmouth, Mr. A. Wynne, eldest son of G. W. esq. of Liss Place, in Hampshire.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Rd. Bentley, vicar of Leek, in Staffordshire, to Miss Lomas, of Glutton, near Buxton, in this county.—At Derby, Edward Moor Noble, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Allsop.—At Wirksworth, P. Arkwright, esq; third son of Richard A. esq. of Willersley, to Miss Mary Anne Hurt, second daughter of C. H. esq.—Mr. E. Maffey, farmer and grazier, of Swarkestone, near Derby, to Mrs. Hemsley, of Thrampton, county of Nottingham.

Died] At Matlock, on his way to Bristol, aged 17, Master J. Nesbitt White, only son of J. W. esq. of Doncaster.—At Wirksworth, aged 56, Mrs Ellen Higton.—At Totley, in the parish of Dronfield, aged 23, Mr. Thomas Bromhead. Being a member of the Order of *Odd Fellows*, his remains were attended to the grave, by a funereal procession consisting of about 80 brothers, who conducted themselves in such order and behaved with such propriety as bore ample testimony to the superior excellence of that institution.—Aged 22, Mrs. Gawthorn, wife of the Rev. James G. minister of the Independent Meeting House, at Brookside, and daughter of Mr. Pritchard, bookseller, of Derby.

ESSEX.

Died.] At Chelmsford, in her 17th year, Miss Priscilla Wood, only daughter of Mr. E. W. ironmonger.—At Colchester, Mrs. Blythe, wife of Mr. D. B. merchant.—Aged 80, Humphrey Carlton, esq.—Mr. R. Dixon, currier and leather-cutter, of Springfield-lane, near Chelmsford.—The Rev. W. Stevenson, rector of Borley and Lagenhoe.—Captain Lawe, store-keeper at Landguard Fort. In his earlier years this meritorious officer had been engaged in fifteen pitched battles and forty-five skirmishes, without, however, having received any wound or personal injury.—He had served under Generals Wolfe, Monckton, and Townshend; also as assistant engineer at the sieges of Belleisle and Martinico, and under General Carlton at the assault of Quebec by General Montgomery.—Dr. Miller, of Wakering, near Southend. Being on his return from visiting one of his patients in the island of Foulness, he was suddenly surprised and overtaken by the rushing in of the tide, and thereby unfortunately drowned.—At Great Coggershall, Mr. W. Dixon, many years an eminent surgeon there.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for power to take down the present bridge, known by the name of the Westgate-bridge, and situated in the

parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Mary de Lode, both within the city of Gloucester; and also for powers to build a new bridge across the river Severn, in the said parishes at or near the place where the aforesaid Westgate-bridge now stands.

Married.] At Cirencester, at the Quaker's Meeting-house, Benjamin Davis, esq. of Sheepscombe, to Miss Worme.—At Siston, in this county, P. T. Wykeham, esq. of Thame-park, Oxfordshire, to Miss H. L. Trotman, of Siston-court.—At Evesham, Mr. T. Caddick, druggist and grocer, of Tewksbury, to Miss M. Pearce, daughter of Mr. P. grocer.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Driver, wife of Mr. D. hair-dresser.—Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. S. R. glover.—At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Hope, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.—At Brecon, South Wales, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. P. currier.—Mrs. Wells, of Court Robert, near Abergavenny.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Notice has lately been given by public advertisement, that it is intended to erect a new turnpike-gate, called a check or side-gate, at the end of Holmer-lane, near to the end of Shelwick-lane, in this county; and likewise a new turnpike-gate at the top of Larpet-lane; but with an intimation that the producing of a ticket from any of the Hereford city gates, or from Stretton, Lugbridge or Mordiford-gates, shall secure an exemption from additional payment, and moreover, that such waggons and carts as shall not have previously passed the space of 100 yards, on the turnpike road, shall likewise be exempted.

KENT.

A plan is in agitation for constructing a new harbour at Dover, on a very extensive scale: it is proposed to carry it up a valley on the east side of the town to the very end of it, which is computed to be upwards of a mile in length. Both wet and dry docks are included in the above plan, which is stated to be calculated for the accommodation and repair of both ships employed in the merchants' service, and of ships of war. A minor improvement is likewise in agitation at the same place, and engineers have been lately measuring the ground at the back of the rope walk. This is all marshy ground, and easy to be excavated; and has likewise a good back water. If this were made navigable up to the victualling-office, which stands at the extremity of the town of Dover, it would save to the nation the sum of between three and four thousand pounds a year, which is now expended in land-carriage, to send the stores of the men of war down to the victualling-office to be shipped.

Married.] At Rochester, the Rev. J. Griffiths, master of the King's school in that city, to Miss S. Jones, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. J. one of the minor canons of the cathedral.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Marsh, baker.—Of an apoplectic fit, aged 62, Mrs. Wilkes, who had for several years past acted as a nurse in different families of respectability, in this county, and who had ever conducted herself with propriety and creditability of character in the duties of her profession.—Aged 61, Mrs. Body.—Mrs. Parren, wife of Mr. P. tailor.—At Rochester, Mr. W. Cooper, surgeon. Mr. T. Baldock, hoyman.—At Maidstone, in an advanced age, Mrs. Fawcett, a maiden lady.—Of a cancer in his mouth, Mr. R. Pordige, coal-meter.—At Folkstone, suddenly, aged 42, Mrs. Stredurck.—Miss Charlotte Gill, daughter of Mr. G. surgeon.—At Tenterden, in his 40th year, Mr. Ab. Merralls, grazier.—At Ramsgate, aged 60, Mr. G. Sayer, builder.—At Deane, Mrs. M'Lean, wife of Mr. L. M'Lean, accountant of the chest at Greenwich.—At Wye, aged 58, Mrs. Warner, of the Flying Horse inn.

LANCASHIRE.

Intended new turnpike-road—From or near the new market-place near John's church, in Manchester, across the river Irwell, through or near a certain road called the Back-lane, in Salford, to the village of Eccles, all in this county; also a new turnpike-road from Rochdale to Huddersfield, is in agitation.

Married.] At Warton, near Lancaster, the Rev. R. A. Singleton, curate of Blackley chapel, to Miss Ellen Farrener.—At Bury, after a courtship of just two days, Mr. James Whittle, to Miss Alice Horrocks—the united ages of this happy brace of amorous chickens amount to 143 years.—Mr. Edward Mason, land-surveyor, to Miss S. Royle, both of Chorlton.—Mr. W. Grimshaw, of Manchester, to Miss M. Mellor, daughter of Mr. M. printer, of Birchacre, near Chorley.—Mr. John Scott,

cordwainer, of Bolton, aged 64, to Miss Mary Hacken, of Skerton, aged 19.—Mr. J. Stanley, nurseryman, of Broughton, to Miss M. Wibberley, of Manchester.—At Kirkbridge, in the Isle of Man, J. Bennett, esq. of Broughton, in this county, to Mrs. Shimnon, relict of the late R. S. esq.—At Ulverstone, Mr. T. Park, tobacconist, to Mrs. Foulkes, relict of the late Captain J. F. of Liverpool.—At Putney-park, J. P. Lindo, esq. to Miss M. Frager.—Mr. W. Lazonby, ironmonger, to Miss Hutchinson, both of Manchester.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Thackeray, wife of Joseph T. esq.—Mrs. Thomlinson, of the Hope and Anchor public-house.—Mr. J. Taylor, dealer in flour.—Aged 42, Mrs. Satterfield, of Longsight.—At Liverpool, Mr. M. Graham, merchant.—Mr. T. Thomas, printer.—At Bolton, aged 93, Mrs. M. Lowe.—At Blackburn, Mr. T. Moulden, manufacturer.—Aged 61, Mr. G. Ainsworth, formerly a serjeant in the first battalion of Lancashire militia.—At Westwood, near Wigan, aged upwards of 80, Miss Gerard, a maiden lady.—On the 21st of June last, at Montego bay, in the island of Jamaica, Captain W. Kilpatrick, of the ship Watt, of Liverpool.—Also, at the same place, on the 30th of June last, aged 20, Mr. W. Jameson, son of the late Mr. W. J. wine-merchant, of Liverpool.—At Kirby Lonsdale, the Rev. T. Holden, of Halsall, near Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

On Wednesday, September 4, at a general meeting of the inhabitants of Leicester, held at the Exchange, and convened by the worshipful Edmond Winfen, Esq. mayor, pursuant to a public advertisement or requisition for that purpose, signed by Drs. Arnold, and by Dr. Vaughan, physicians, as likewise by the other physicians, and by the Rev. Thomas Robinson, and all the other clergy of the town; it was resolved and unanimously declared to be the sense of the meeting, that in consideration of the many lives which have been annually lost in and near the town of Leicester, of late years, by drowning and other causes of suspended animation, an institution, on the principles and plan of the Royal Humane Society in London, should be immediately established in the town and neighbourhood; and that a committee should be forthwith appointed to consider of the best mode to carry into effect the objects of the meeting. A gentleman of the town, Dr. Alexander, has, at his own expence, generously provided a complete resuscitating apparatus, with its necessary appendages, intended for one of the receiving rooms;—so that, as a correspondent of the Leicester Herald expresses it, "old father Soar will shortly have likewise to boast of a valuable institution, which has long been one of the greatest ornaments to the banks of the rivers Wreake and Eye, and to the town of Melton Mowbray, &c. &c."

Married.] Mr. Simmons, chemist and druggist, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Ford, of Coventry.—At Wolverton, in Buckinghamshire, Charles Bosworth, esq. of Brampton, near Market Harborough, to Miss Ratcliffe.—Mr. Bakewell, of Derby, to Miss Ashforth, of Castle Donington.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Thornton, shoemaker.—Mr. Banner, frame-smith.—Mr. Toone, collar and whip maker.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Wm. W. merchant—a woman of an amiable character, exemplary for her rational piety, and active in her charitable distributions.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Ayscough.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

All the works of that extensive and complicated undertaking, the Grand Junction Canal, are now completed. The stupendous embankment that had been raised between the villages of Wooderton and Cosgrove, near to the market-town of Stoney Stratford, has been lately opened for the use of trade and internal navigation. The inconvenience of passing *nine* locks by the side of this work, four down and five up, is now completely avoided, and one level sheet of water is formed and obtained, extending from the village of Stoke Bruerne to a certain place a few miles south of Fenny Stratford. Another level of water is likewise obtained, a considerable way on the Buckingham collateral branch, reaching to within the distance of about one mile from that town. The arches erected under this embankment, to create a passage for the river Ouse, which arches were believed and reported to be in a sinking state soon after the central arches were struck, are at present considered as sufficiently firm, and the embankment is thought to possess all imaginable strength and durability. The branch and iron rail way intended to connect the Grand

Junction Canal with the river Nen, at Northampton, as also the works of the Northamptonshire and Leicestershire Union Canal, are respectively carrying on with great activity and diligence; and the completion of the same may be very shortly expected to be publicly announced.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Fred. H. Neeve, to Miss Elizabeth Stone, daughter of the late R. S. esq. of Chislehurst, in Kent.—The Rev. C. Doyley Aplin, of Adderbury, to Miss C. Newman, of Finmore-house.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 44, Mr. W. Cooper, livery-stable-keeper.—Mr. J. Walker, cooper.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to make provision for varying and altering the works already authorized and directed to be made by a former act, which said alteration will consist in the erecting of a new solid dam across the river Avon, at or near a certain place called the Redcliffe, in the parish of Bedminster, in the county of Somerset, which said new dam is intended to keep up the water in the rivers Avon and Froome, above the said dam; and also in the erection of an over-fall-dam between the present course of the river Avon, and the new intended course thereof, at or near the place called the Redcliffe, aforesaid, for the purpose of passing the waste water from the floating harbour; the said over-fall to be provided with proper gates, &c. for excluding the tide water from the said floating harbour, and also to be provided with culverts, sluices or ground hatches, for scouring the said floating harbour, and for laying the same dry, whenever such a measure shall be judged necessary for the sake of repairing the said floating harbour; and with a further alteration for making the two locks at the westward end of the canal or entrance bason, at Rownham Meads in that part of the parish of Clifton, which lies in the city of Bristol, forty-five feet wide at least, and thirty-three feet wide, at the least, respectively; and with a further alteration, providing for the making of a road or way from a bridge now erecting by the Bristol Dock Company, in the parish of Temple, in the city of Bristol, and which will be known by the name of Hillsbridge, through part of the several parishes of Temple and St. Mary Redcliffe, in the said city, and through part of the parish of Bedminster, which lies in the said city, over the said dam, proposed to be erected across the river Avon, at or near the Redcliffe, through part of the parish of Clifton which lies within the said city, into the Hotwell road there, and for erecting turnpike-gates thereon, and also for making a road along the side of the said canal, now excavating by the Bristol Dock Company, through part of the several parishes of St. Philip and Jacob, and St. George's, in the county of Gloucester, and for erecting turnpike-gates thereon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

One of the windows in the cathedral church of Litchfield, is now filled with the stained glass that has been purchased by the Dean and Chapter, from a ruined abbey in France. It contains three scriptural subjects, all entire, viz. Christ appearing to the apostles and Thomas; the Descent of the Holy Ghost, and the Day of Judgment. The date is of the year 1534, and the whole is allowed to be one of the finest specimens of this art now in the kingdom.

SURRY.

Died.] Thomas Curtis, esq. of Redstone-house, Reigate, beloved and lamented by all who knew him, for the goodness of his heart, the steadiness and warmth of his friendships, and for his amiable and social qualities.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Alderman Berry, to Mrs. Wilkinson, widow.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. Webster, relict of the late Mr. F. W. architect. —At Skelsmergh, near Kendal, aged 94, Mr. J. Coulthwaite.

YORKSHIRE.

The Dock Company at Hull, are altering and adapting their extensive range of warehouses, adjoining to the Legal Quay on the south side of the Dock, and their timber and deal yards on the north side of the Dock, so as to enable them to receive into the same all kinds of goods, &c. allowed to be imported into Hull, under an Act lately passed, permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, "to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty." The accommodation which this measure will afford to merchants of every description, by enabling them to land and warehouse their goods, without

payment of the duties of customs and excise: and to export to other nations, or sell the same for home consumption, is likely to increase considerably, the trade of the port, and the revenues of the Dock Company.

IRELAND.

Marriage.] At Loftus Hill, near Dublin, Sir E. B. Littlehales, bart. to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter to the late Duke of Leinster.

Died.] In Dublin, J. M. Heatley, esq. late of Rosemount.—At Leislip Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, wife of the Hon. G. C. and son to the Right Hon. Lady Waterpark.—At Dublin, in her 89th year, at her house in Merrion-square, the Countess Dowager of Massarene. She was married in the year 1741, to Lord Viscount Massarene, who was created an Earl in the year 1756, and died in 1757. Her Ladyship had been a very beautiful accomplished woman, and retained her vivacity to the last.—Also, Sir Thomas Leighton, bart. and banker. This gentleman, early in life, was an humble trader in the town of Strabane, in Ireland, and afterwards enlisted himself as a soldier in the service of the Hon. East India Company. It was his good fortune to be confined in the same prison with the late General Mathews, who previously to his unfortunate catastrophe, entrusted to the care of Mr. Leighton, jewels and property to an immense amount, to be delivered to the General's family; if he, Mr. Leighton, should be so fortunate as to effect his escape. The General, moreover, to insure Mr. L's. fidelity, presented him with a considerable sum. As Mr. L. possessed a strong understanding, he soon acquired a competent knowledge of the oriental tongues, and being on that account employed some times as an interpreter, he contrived some time afterwards to accomplish his escape. After assuming various disguises, and encountering many perilous adventures, he arrived in the metropolis of Britain, and waiting on the General's widow, Mrs. Mathews, delivered to her the last letter of her husband, together with the treasure. By her his fidelity was rewarded, agreeably to common report, with the sum of 20,000*l.* Mr. L. immediately wrote to Ireland, to enquire for a beloved wife and child, whom he had left behind him, and sent likewise thither a sum of money to discharge the debts he had contracted previously to his going abroad. He found that his wife, whom he had left young, handsome and unprotected had, by honest industry supported herself and her daughter, who then was 10 years of age, and even bestowed upon her an education superior to her humble means. Mr. L. then proceeded to take an elegant house in Stephen's Green, Dublin; he likewise purchased the seat near Dublin, that had belonged to the late Lord Chief Baron Foster, father of the present Mr. Foster, chancellor of the Irish exchequer. New carriages were also built for him. Mr. L. afterwards embarked the greatest part of his property in a banking house which has proved a very successful speculation.—Lady L. who was unusally respected as a mild, amiable woman; died sometime since, and left Sir Thomas a numerous family.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Tarlogle, Aug 16, Lord Ankerville, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, at Edinburgh.—At Shapinshay, aged 57, the Rev. Dr. G. Barry. He was a native of Berwickshire, was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and acted for sometime as teacher of the sons of some gentlemen in Orkney, by whose patronage he was appointed second minister of the royal burgh and ancient cathedral of Kirkewall, from whence about 9 years ago, or upwards, he was translated to the island and parish of Shapinshay. His statistical account of his two parishes, published by Sir John Sinclair, first rescued his name from obscurity. For several years past, Dr. B. employed his leisure hours in composing a natural and civil history of all the islands, 67 in number, which compose the Orkneys, comprehending an account of their original population, their ancient history while an independent principality, whose warlike princes, in alliance with Norway and Denmark, ranked with the other princes of Europe—also, an account of the present condition of these islands, and the means by which they may be improved. This history was published 4 or 5 months ago in Edinburgh, in one large quarto vol. illustrated by a map of all the isles, friths and harbours, and also with twelve engraved plates of the most grand and interesting objects of antiquity.—This very curious history of one of the most sequestered provinces of North Britain, will, from the depth of its research, the accuracy of the narrative, and the elegance of its composition, transmit the name of the author with some celebrity to future ages.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, AUGUST, 1805.

D.	H.	Baro.	T out	T. in	H.	C	Wind	Weather, &c.	Rain 3,81
1	7	29.82	58	62.5	62	4	SW 1	. less cloudy : showery	
	2	29 80	64.5	63.5	58	4	SW 2	shower. fine, clear night: little rain	
2	7	29.66	60	63	63	4	SSE 1	. showers and fine	
	2	29.65	65.5	65	60	4	WSW 2	. showers. thunder and much rain. fine night and	
3	7	29.91	59.5	63.5	62	5	W 1	little wet . fine	[Bar. rising
	2	29 98	68.5	66	52	3	W 1	. cloudy . rain at times . fine night	
4	7	30.09	55.5	62.5	62	2	WSW 1	hazy . more cloudy	
	2	30.08	67.5	65	56	4	SSW 2	. little rain at times	
5	7	29.72	63.5	64.5	63	4	WSW 2	little wet . fine	
	2	29.87	70.5	66.5	51	2	WSW 2	. hazy night	
6	7	29.89	58	63	58	2	SW 1		
	2	29 94	69.5	65.5	52	3	W 1		
7	7	30.08	55.5	62.5	58	2	W 1		
	2	30 08	65.5	63.5	50	3	S 2	. cloudy . shower . rain : chiefly fair	
8	7	30.05	58.5	62.5	63	3	S 1	. more cloudy	
	2	30.06	69	65	54	3	SSW 1	. little wet at times . rainy night	
9	7	30 07	61.5	64	63	5	SSW 1	little wet at times . chiefly fine	
	2	30.10	71	67	60	4	SSW 1	. little wet but chiefly fine	
10	7	30 22	62	65.5	62	4	WSW 1	hazy . little wet . fine	
F	2	30.25	70	67	55	3	NW 1	. cloudless night	
11	7	30.27	60	64	65	5	NNW 1	. fine	
	2	30.21	70.5	67	55	2	SSE 2		
12	7	30.24	61.5	65	60	4	ESE 1	. fine	
	2	29.96	74.5	68	53	3	SSE 1	. cloudy night and little wet	
13	7	29.98	60	66	59	5	WNW 3	. chiefly fine	
	2	30.10	68	66	51	2	W 2	. cloudy night and little wet	
14	7	30.14	59.5	65	60	5	WSW 2	. showers	
	2	30.16	67	66	62	2	WNW 2	: little wet	
15	7	30.25	53.5	62.5	57	3	WNW 1	. showers	
	2	30.23	66.5	64	51	3	WSW 2	. cloudy night and little wet	
16	7	30.16	58.5	63	59	4	WSW 2	. little wet at times	
	2	30.12	67	65	54	4	WSW 2	. showers	
17	7	30.16	60	64	64	5	NW 1	. little wet . fine	
	2	30.20	67.5	65	54	3	NW 1	. cloudy night	
18	7	30.11	60	64	63	5	WSW 2		
	2	30.04	69	67	56	5	WSW 1	. rainy night	
19	7	29.78	57	63	61	4	WNW 1	. frequent showers	
	2	29.74	62	64	59	4	WNW 2	. rainy night	
20	7	29.74	57	62	62	5	WNW 2	little rain . showers	
	2	29.83	66	65	60	4	NE 3	. more cloudy night and little wet	
21	7	30.11	59	62.5	61	5	NNW 3		
	2	30.20	60.5	64	60	5	NNW 2	. more wind at night	
22	7	30.34	57	63	59	5	NNW 2		
	2	30.38	62.5	63	59	5	WSW 1	. little rain at night	
23	7	30.38	61.5	64	62	4	W 1		
	2	30.41	69	66	54	3	WNW 1	. cloudy night	
24	7	30.40	62	65	60	4	WNW 2		
N	2	30.39	70.5	67	54	3	WNW 2	. clear night	
25	7	30.28	69	65.5	55	4	WSW 2	. fine	
	2	30 20	71	67	57	3	WSW 1		
26	7	30 13	60	65	61	5	SW 2	. little rain	
	2	30.09	67	66.5	60	5	SW 1	little rain . fine	
27	7	30.09	60	64.5	62	2	W 1		
	2	30.10	69.5	67	55	3	W 2		
28	7	30.12	61	65	61	4	WSW 1	little wet	
	2	30.12	67	66.5	59	5	WSW 2	: fine	
29	7	30.13	64	66	62	2	WSW 1		
	2	30.19	72.5	69	57	4	W 1	. more cloudy . less cloudy night : thick upward	
30	7	30.26	62.5	67	61	h	ENE 0	. little wet . wind S : fine	
	2	30.12	71	68	59	1	S 2		
31	7	29.96	62	65.5	62	2	W 1	. more cloudy	
	2	29.85	67	67.5	59	5	SW 2	. gentle rain . fair night : fine	

PRICES OF STOCKS from AUGUST 26, to SEPT. 25, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Prince's Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805													
Aug.													
26	178¾	58⅞	58⅛ 58	76⅛	89⅛	100½	17	2⅜	—	9⅛	—	——	2s. pm.
27	178¼	58⅜	57½ ⅞	76	88⅞	—	—	—	—	—	177½	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
28	—	58½	57⅝ ⅞	76	89⅛	—	17	—	57⅞	—	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
29	178	58⅜	57⅝ ⅜	76⅛	89⅛	100⅝	17	—	—	—	177	1s. dis.	3s. pm.
30	—	59	58 ¼	76⅜	89⅜	100¾	17	2⅜	58⅛	—	—	1s. dis.	3s. pm.
31	—	59	58¼ ⅜	76⅜	89⅜	—	17⅛	2⅜	—	—	178¾	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
Sep.													
2	London	Burnt											
3	179	59	58¼ ⅛	76¼	—	—	Shut	2⅜	—	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
4	Shut	Shut	58⅛ 7⅞	Shut	89¼	Shut	—	2⅜	57⅞	9¼	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
5	—	—	57⅞ 8⅛	—	89	—	—	Shut	—	—	181	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
6	—	—	58 ⅛	—	89	—	—	—	58	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
7	—	—	58⅛ 7⅞	—	89	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
9	—	—	58 7⅞	—	89	—	—	—	58	—	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
10	—	—	58 7⅞	—	89	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
11	—	—	58 ⅛	—	89	—	—	—	58	9¼	180½	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
12	—	—	57¾ 58	—	88⅞	—	—	—	—	9¼	181½	1s. dis.	——
13	—	—	58 7⅞	—	88¼	—	—	—	57⅞	—	—	1s. dis:	2s. pm.
14	—	—	57⅞ 8	—	88⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
16	—	—	58 7⅞	—	88⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
17	—	—	58⅛ 7⅞	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
18	—	—	58 ⅛	—	88⅞	—	—	—	58	—	182	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
19	—	—	58¼ 58	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis:	1s. pm.
20	—	—	58⅛	—	88¼	—	—	—	58	9¼	181	——	Par.
21	St.	Matthew											
23	King	George	III. Crowned.	Kept									
24	—	—	58⅛ ¼	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s: dis.	Par.
25	—	—	58¼ ⅛	—	88⅞	—	—	—	58⅛	—	—	1s. dis.	2s. dis.

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By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Sept. 14, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	78	1	44	11	39	0	30	11
Surrey .	90	4	42	6	40	8	35	4
Hertford	76	2	44	6	48	3	29	3
Bedford	73	5	46	4	45	6	31	7
Huntin.	76	2	———		43	6	26	0
Northa.	85	4	57	6	41	9	29	0
Rutland.	89	0	———		48	0	28	0
Leicestr.	92	0	———		47	6	28	6
Notting.	88	8	64	9	49	0	31	6
Derby ..	93	6	———		———		33	10
Stafford	98	2	———		45	4	32	9
Salop . .	102	2	70	8	56	0	29	6
Herefor.	87	5	54	4	47	5	28	0
Wor'str.	97	2	———		49	1	32	5
Warwic.	102	3	———		54	6	34	1
Wilts . .	84	4	———		48	0	32	6
Berks . .	74	7	48	0	41	0	31	7
Oxford .	82	8	———		48	10	30	7
Bucks. .	75	4	———		46	6	35	3
Brecon .	100	0	64	0	51	5	24	0
Montgo	97	8	———		———		23	8
Radnor.	94	3	———		48	11	26	11

Average of England and Wales.
Wheat 89. 11d.; Rye 55s. 2d.; Barley 46s. 11d.; Oats 30s. 3d.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	79	4	44	3	39	6	34	0
Kent	86	6	———		40	6	37	3
Sussex	106	0	———		———		34	6
Suffolk	81	2	42	0	38	9	36	4
Cambridge	75	6	———		———		25	10
Norfolk	79	3	———		33	2	———	
Lincoln	82	5	62	3	50	3	27	1
York	80	3	82	8	38	11	27	3
Durham	90	2	———		———		28	7
Northumberland	87	2	56	0	48	0	28	11
Cumberland . . .	85	6	55	4	41	10	29	6
Westmorland . .	99	0	61	2	41	4	33	4
Lancaster	97	8	———		———		33	3
Chester	93	9	———		———		30	4
Flint	———		———		53	8	———	
Denbigh	102	5	———		57	5	32	0
Anglesea	84	0	———		52	0	———	
Carnarvon . . .	97	4	———		51	4	27	0
Merioneth . . .	101	1	———		54	0	29	0
Cardigan	84	0	52	0	———		22	8
Pembroke . . .	74	4	———		50	6	22	0
Carmarthen . .	98	8	———		———		———	
Glamorgan . . .	105	10	———		58	8	27	0
Gloucester . . .	99	10	———		49	7	30	0
Somerset	95	5	———		50	0	28	3
Monmouth . . .	102	5	———		———		———	
Devon	95	10	———		47	3	31	0
Cornwall	102	1	———		48	2	30	10
Dorset	91	8	———		46	0	36	6
Hants	88	9	———		41	0	36	8

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the southern counties, latter harvest is either finishing, or entirely and happily finished, the beans rising beyond expectation, both in point of quality and quantity. Throughout the late and northern parts of the island, great part of the crops is securely housed; the wheat and oats particularly good. In general this year, beans and oats, the least productive crops. Barleys, in many parts, rough in quality, and it is said, several considerable Norfolk farmers, have offered their whole crop of barley at 30s. per quarter. Seeds of all kinds, clover, rape, canary, coriander, in great plenty, and promising as to quality; the same of turnips and after-grass. Vast quantities of catterpillars have been observed in the turnip herbage, in some districts, but they came too late to do much damage. Hops, as stated last month, a general bad crop. Scarcely any of last years wheats in the country, but an immense quantity of foreign, of all descriptions of quality, in the London stores.

From the great abundance of keep, lean stock dearer, fat somewhat cheaper, promising a reduction in price in the markets towards November. At Smithfield, Beef, 5s. per stone, sinking the offal; Mutton, do.; Lamb, 5 to 6s.; Veal, 5 to 6s. 6d.: Pork, 6 to 6s. 8d. Fat pigs scarce and dear, and very few large stores. Bacon as before. Oil cakes, 12 guineas per thousand.

Middlesex, September 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from AUG. 27, 1805, to SEPT. 24, 1805.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	917	1782	Males	727	1427
Females	865		Females	700	

Whereof have died under two years old 469

Peck Loaf 4s 9d, 4s 6d, 4s 2d, 4s 2d

Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

Between				
2 and 5	192	50 and 60	125	
5 and 10	69	60 and 70	85	
10 and 20	47	70 and 80	55	
20 and 30	97	80 and 90	30	
30 and 40	125	90 and 100	5	
40 and 50	128			

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

August 27, 1805, to September 21, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ARNOLD, T. Canterbury, grocer, (Bugg, Addle-street, Aldermanbury.)

Bunn, S. Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, merchant (French and Co. Castle-street.) Brown, J. Wintringham, Lincolnshire, baker (Marris and Co. Barton upon Humber.) Brewer, W. Bathpool Mills, West Monkton, Somersetshire, miller (Beadon, Taunton.) Bury, R. Manchester, dry salter (Kearsley and Co. Manchester.) Blenkinsop, J. Newcastle upon Tyne, tobacconist (Blow, Carlisle.) Brenan, R. Brown's buildings, Saint Mary Axe, corn dealer (Rogers, Manchester buildings, Westminster.)

Clarke, J. Salisbury, haberdasher (Brumell, Aldermanbury.)

Duffy, P. Newman-street, Oxford-street, wine merchant (Pasmore, Old Broad-street.) Driver, J. Kighley, Yorkshire, cotton spinner (Delafare, Kighley.)

Etches, R. of the Abbey Leek, Staffordshire, liquor merchant (Mills and Co. Leek.) Eardley, C. and T. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinners (Edge, Manchester.)

Ferneley, T. and G. Hulme, Manchester, cotton spinners (Halstead and Co. Manchester.) Farrer, T. Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton spinner (Wilcox, Halifax.) Feldwicke, J. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, cordwainer (Hill, Brighthelmstone.)

Geary, H. Warrington, Lancashire, linen draper (Johnson and Co. Manchester.) Green, T. Witham, Yorkshire, dealer (Sandwith, Hull.)

Huddlestone, J. Leicester, victualler (Thornley, Hinkley.) Headland, W. Stanstead, Mountfitchet, Essex, farmer (Capreol, Bishop's Storford, Herts.) Hall, W. Silver-street, Cheapside, warehouseman (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.) Hutchings, H. Blackfriars-road, tallow chandler (Charter, Printers-street, Black-friars.) Hayes, G. John-street, Middlesex, merchant (Highmore, Queen-street, Cheapside.) Harding, S. Redcross-street, Cripplegate, baker (Dyne, Serjeant's Inn.) Heyes, J. Charlton-row, Lancaster, dyer (Duckworth's and Co. Manchester.) Hodgson, W. Strand, stationer (Street, Philpot-lane.)

Isaac, J. Liverpool, merchant (Orred, Liverpool.) Johnson, T. Fleet-market, cabinet-maker (Fitzgerald, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.) Jefferson, A. W. Rathbone place, chinaman (Tucker, Staple's Inn.) Jones, J. Hereford, plumber (Hill, Worcester.)

Mercer, H. and J. Forshaw, Liverpool, merchants (Leigh, Liverpool.) Moore, J. Walworth, Surrey, merchant (Highmore, Queen-street, Cheapside.)

Nightingale, J. Clayton-street, Kennington, carpenter (Hughes, Clifford's Inn.)

Palmer, H. Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, victualler (Martin, Bristol.) Payne, E. Taunton, druggist (Evil, Bath.) Petford, W. Birmingham, malster (Freese, Birmingham.)

Rose, W. Great Pulteney-street, carver (Dawne, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.) Randall, W. Tooley-street, Southwark, ship chandler (Cuppage, Queen-street, Cheapside.) Roundell, J. Skipton, Yorkshire, grocer (Carr, Skipton.)

Sutcliffe, W. Ovenden, Yorkshire, merchant (Wilcock, Halifax.) Sutherland, P. Portsmouth, tailor (Boswell, Gosport.)

Tripp, E. Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire, joiner (Marris and Co. Barton upon Humber.) Tongue C. Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, merchant (Foulkes and Co. Holborn-court.) Taylor, J. Newton Moor, Lancaster, cotton spinner (Knight, Manchester.) Tennicliff, T. Broom-yard, Hereford, linen draper (Foulkes and Co. Manchester.)

Wood, T. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, liquor merchant (Martin, Hull.) Wilcocke, S. H. Liverpool, merchant (Orred, Liverpool.) Wetherill, W. and W. Bristol, merchants (Strickland, Bristol.) Walker, R. Leicester, dealer (Lawton, Leicester.) Willimot, J. S. Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper (Wilde, Warwick square, Newgate street.) Willmore, W. Birmingham, factor (Elkington, Birmingham.)

DIVIDENDS.

Allen, W. Manchester, banker, Sep. 25. Allwood, T. Great Russel-street, carver, Oct. 22.

Brockbank, J. Keswick, Cumberland, dealer, Oct. 2. Berthond, H. Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Oct. 19. Bartlett, W. Portpool-lane, tallow-chandler, Oct. 26. Brook, S. and W. Webster, Morley, Yorkshire, merchants, Oct. 12. Bottamby, S. Roys-ton, Cambridgeshire, inn-holder, Oct. 29. Backler, J. the younger, Warminster, Wilts, clothier, Oct. 17.

Curry, J. Manchester, merchant, Sept. 24. Cole, T. Daggenham, Essex, baker, Sept. 21. Campbell, B. Prince's-square, Ratcliffe-highway, insurance-broker, Sept. 28. Coulthard, A. Orchard-house, Cumberland, inn-keeper, Oct. 10. Coulthard, J. Shaws, Cumberland, Oct. 10. Clerke, Rev. Sir W. H. Baronet, Walmersley, Lancashire, miller, Oct. 9. Curtiss, T. Radford, Notringham, bleacher, Oct. 9. Cross, J. Tisbury, Wilts, carpenter, Oct. 17.

Duffy, T. Manchester, manufacturer, Sept. 19. Dawson, R. Oxford-street, Oct. 19. Dale, W. Petworth, Sussex, miller, Oct. 9. Dennison, W. St. James's-street, victualler, Oct. 26. Dane, J. W. Williamson, and R. Clay, Arnold, Nottinghamshire, hosiers, Oct. 9.

Frost, W. Melford, Suffolk, malster, Sept. 27. Frost, W. Dover-street, Southwark, tailor, Oct. 5. Francis, G. Bridgend, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, Oct. 14. Furlonge, M. Guilford-street, merchant, Oct. 29. Fern, R. B. Lichfield, wine merchant, Oct. 28.

Greetham, S. Bedale, Yorkshire, shopkeeper, Oct. 14. Garforth, T. Bramhope, Yorkshire, corn merchant, Oct. 19.

Howell, J. Stratfield, Saye, Southampton, farmer, Sept. 25. Hassel, F. Eastcheap, wine merchant, Oct. 19. Hall, J. H. Finsbury-place, merchant, Oct. 19. Horley, W. Shoe-lane, baker, Oct. 19. Henley, W. Newton-bushell, Devon, merchant, Oct. 29. Howard, J. Rochdale, Lancashire, machine-maker, Oct. 16.

Irwin, T. and J. Holden, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyers, Sept. 26. Jones, J. Westbury upon Trym, Gloucestershire, victualler, Oct. 5. Jones, T. Old passage house, Gloucestershire, vintner, Oct. 15. Jackson, R. West Winch, Norfolk, butcher, Oct. 12.

Losh, G. and W. and J. Robinson, Newcastle, upon Tyne, ironmongers, Sept. 17. Lovell, W. H. Fetter-lane, leather seller, Oct. 8. Lord, J. Eyke, Suffolk, grocer, Oct. 2. Lane, J. T. Fraser, and T. Baylston, Nicholas-lane, merchants, Dec. 5. Lambert, T. Jervaux, Yorkshire, horse dealer, Oct. 15.

Moore, J. Milding-hall, Suffolk, cord-wainer, Sept. 26. Mosman, J. Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant, Oct. 19. Mobbs, Southampton, haberdasher, Oct. 22. Martin, H Crescent, merchant, Oct. 26. Morrey, J. C. late of Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 16.

Neaves, J. Seend, Wilts, mealman, Oct. 7. Nuttell, J. Kingstone upon Hull, hatter, Oct. 8. Newbold, J. Manchester, draper, Oct. 22.

Parker, J. Great Wratting, Suffolk, farmer, Sept. 28. Pickman, W. Great Newport-street, watchmaker, Aug. 24. Plumleigh, T. late of Bristol, grocer, Sept. 21. Phillips, G. L. Hammersmith, merchant, Oct. 22. Prettyman, W. Great Tower-street, cooper, Nov 16.

Rowden, J. Grand Junction Wharf, Whitefriars, Oct. 19. Roberts, D. Chester, ironmonger, Oct. 11. Robinson, J. junr. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 1. and 15. Rawlence, M. Whitehall, money-scrivener, Nov. 5. Richardson, J. Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger, Oct. 23. Reynolds, R. Whitechapel, wine merchant, Oct. 26.

Spencer, P. Melford, Suffolk, dealer, Sept. 26. Smith, W. Monk, Wearmouth-shore, Devon, ship builder, Oct. 3. Sheldrick, W. Witham, Essex, coach master, Oct. 26. Symons, E. P. and P. W. Crapp, Plaistow Green, Kent, Woolstaplers, Oct. 26. Syers, T. Manchester, stationer, Oct. 14. Scrape, J. Red Lion-street, Holborn, stock-broker, Nov. 5. Shaw, J. Newgate-street, linen draper, Sept. 28. Saxby, H. Charlton, Kent, gardener, Oct. 19.

Tapley, J. M. Newton, Abbott, Devonshire, shopkeeper, Oct. 1. Taylor, J. and H. Cowley, Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, merchants, Oct. 23. Townsend, J. Ludgate-hill, laceman, Oct. 29. Tankerley, R. Kingstone upon Hull, slopseller, Oct. 8.

Vesey, D. Woodbridge, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Oct. 2.

Whittaker, W. Manchester, merchant, Sept. 25. Wells, E. Oxford, liquor merchant, Oct. 16.

Young, W. W. Aberdylais mill, Glamorganshire, miller, Sept. 25.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received the Letter of X. C. but have not judged it a proper subject for publication, partly because it is too diffuse, declamatory, and wordy, and partly, because, if it was not evidently written in a pet or fit of the spleen, as appearances would strongly bespeak, yet certainly a vein of contest, if not even of personal abuse, a monotonous note of indiscriminate censure runs through it, from beginning to end. Without entertaining the slightest idea of wounding the very delicate feelings of X. C. or of depreciating his well-merited fame, as a liberal and ingenuous scholar, we must beg leave to differ from him *toto cælo*, as to the remarks and reflections which he makes on the subject of his letter. With regard to an Editor being particularly obliged, when called upon, to insert political discussions, and to correct whatever does not exactly accord with the ideas of a reader,—and moreover, to insist that every one should have full liberty, and an opportunity given him to contradict, in different periodical publications, all such sentiments on political, or other topics as he may conceive to be erroneous, and to tell his own opinion thereupon—this is a concession which certainly must ever and invariably depend upon the nature and various circumstances of a case.—There are, no doubt, many faint and obscure, and controverted questions in politics; and many men may have many and different minds, and opinions as to different facts and circumstances therein; but to seem hurt at a *notorious* and *confessed*, a *manifestly evident*, and even *undeniable truth*—(and ought not truth to be the primary object of our every research?) to us appears astonishing, and amazing indeed! To deny that Mr. Pitt has frequently had the horrid mortification to be branded with the name of an apostate, would be weak and silly, and ridiculous in the extreme—and it would be equally void of all modesty, and of all likelihood of truth, equally repugnant to (or rather utterly exterminatory of) all reason, and all liberal and unsophisticated common sense to suppose, that dispassionate, and unprejudiced, and competent judges can hold the opprobrium to be at all misapplied! To us, it appears to be as clearly established in the plenitude, the original allocution of fair and candid observation, as any axiom in the well-known elements of Euclid. To assert the contrary, would be quite as comical as if a person, after having classified, and defined the idea of wisdom, under all its different modifications, &c. &c. were to assert, with the ludicrous importance of a philosophical author, to pronounce with Johnsonian formality, that Solomon and Socrates were not wise men—that Abraham did not beget Isaac—and that black had actually changed its colour, and was become white. In short, it does not scarcely seem possible for the wit of man to deny a truism so certainly and generally known, (or, at least, it seems very difficult to conceive it possible); for in that case, we must run directly contrary to matter of fact, must absolutely *believe virtue* to be *vice*, and *vice virtue*. And wherefore should not truth be spoken with all convenient boldness, strongly, and tenaciously, and distinctly, and fairly made known to all the world, and the more especially as this is a very great truth, almost universally agreed upon by the *vox populi*, and justly considered by the whole mass, or the collective body of the people, *(interdum vulgus rectum videt)* AS FIRMLY FIXED AN ONE AS IS A ROCK? Is it not very meet, and right, and reasonable, and pertinent, and necessary that A FREE MAN should boldly dare to say at all times, that *truth is truth*—even although, peradventure, it may highly offend some certain readers? The opinion of X. C. that "It is the opposition who goes to every extremity to ruin the country," is not only ridiculous, passionate, absurd, and rhapsodical, but it so far exceeds, as we must ingenuously own, all the known limits of decorum, that we are greatly surprised to find it in this correspondent's letter, whose other communications for the Universal Magazine, are seemingly symptomatic, in many respects, of the finished gentleman. Nothing is more clearly demonstrable than the contrary opinion, for this obvious reason, that it is incongruous, *prima facie*, and it is, moreover, impossible to be proved with any degree of moral certainty, *because opposition have never yet had an opportunity* of acting up to their principles: in fact, it is so wild and whimsical a notion, that we cannot forbear from ejaculating: O REM RIDICULAM CATO ET JOCOSAM! X. C. should, therefore, speak more diffidently concerning a matter by him taken for granted, but which is so far from being so, or to say the least of it, a fact in any questionable shape, that, in reality, it is no fact at all—nor is it even so much as possible, that it ever could have been so. Another observation, still more extraordinary occurs, in the very harsh, unwarrantable epithet of "Seditious Baronet," as applied to that good and excellent man, that deservedly valued character, Sir Francis Burdett—and, indeed, to insert such an odious imputation, such an horrible calumny, without a comment upon it, might subject the proprietors of this Magazine, it is reasonable to believe, to the vexatious consequences attendant upon a prosecution for a libel.

We have also to thank this gentleman for his very excellent Poetry, which came safe to hand. His Questions are now under consideration, and will be admitted in their course, at a proper opportunity. His arrangements for the Poetical department cannot take place until the present volume be completed, previously to which we shall give it mature consideration.